

THE NOR-WEST FARMER

CONVENTION
NUMBER

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This offer is made to introduce three most excellent and worthy remedies. No repeats allowed. Address Western Veterinary Co., Box 573, Winnipeg, Man., mentioning The Nor'-West Farmer.

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Humorous Recitations, 156 Popular Songs,

Humorous Dialogues, 10c. each, 3 for 25c.

MANITOBA NOVELTY CO., - WINNIPEG, MAN.

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THOS. GILROY, Vice-President.
G. O. WOODMAN, Manager.

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Tone and Quality

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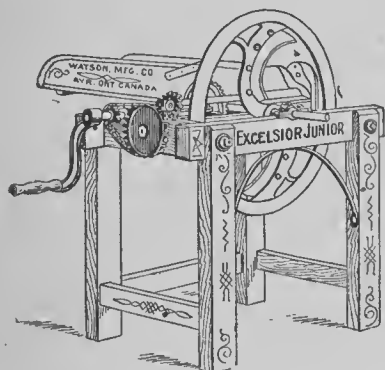
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GRAIN GRINDERS,
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We have full line HARROWS, DISCS, PLOWS,
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X.L.C.R. CEMENT

Speaks for
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BARN OF E. H. MUIR, High Bluff, Man.
Built with XLCR Cement, June, 1901.

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HOUSES
FOUNDATIONS
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CATTLE
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DAIRY AND
MILK
HOUSE

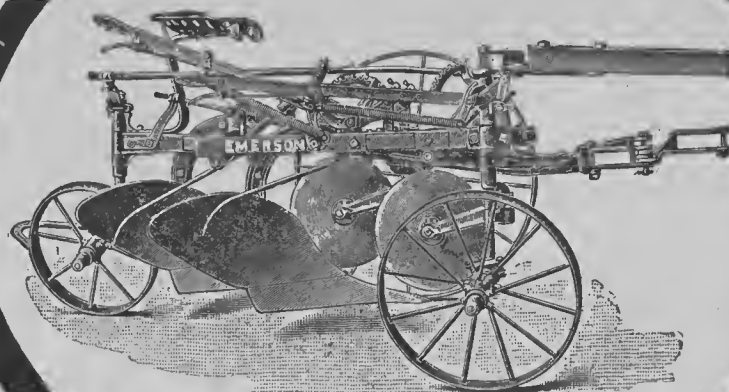
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"EASILY HANDLED BY EVEN A CHILD"
THAT FOOT LEVER
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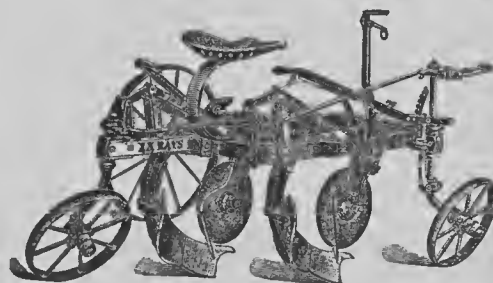
PASTEUR VACCINE COMPANY,

158-160 East Huron Street, - CHICAGO, ILL.

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**SULKIES
and
GANGS**

U-Bar & Disc Harrows
and Walking Plows



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DAVID BRADLEY MANUFACTURING CO.
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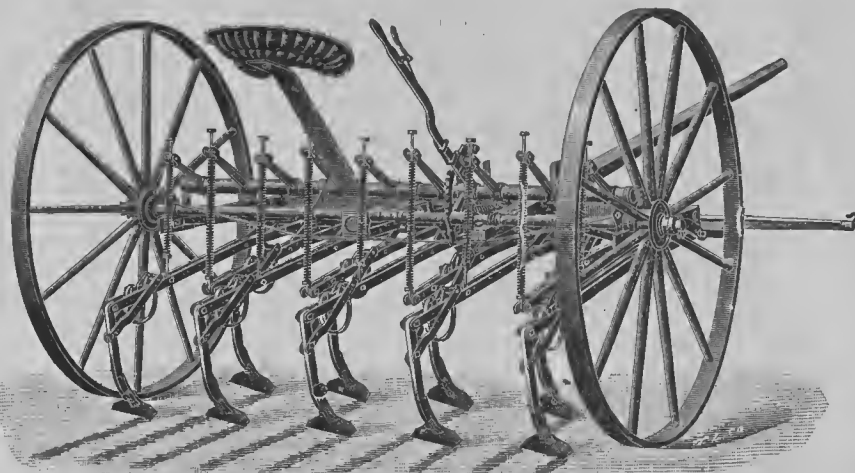
These plows are celebrated for the extreme hardness of the wearing parts and freedom from soft spots. They turn the ground nicely and are light draft. Call and get circulars describing the patented stop, lifting spring, spring clevis, and other points of superiority.

ALEX C. McRAE, - - Agent at WINNIPEG, MAN

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MANY FARMERS DO; THEY SAY IT IS BETTER THAN PLOWING OFTEN.

THE CLIMAX CULTIVATOR

Is a weed and thistle killer. The teeth are independent and can be set to any required depth.



We have introduced the Climax Cultivator to suit those farmers who favor shallow cultivation and desire their land thoroughly cleared of weeds and thistles.

And if you want a Mower, Rake, Binder or Seeder, call on our Agent and examine our samples.

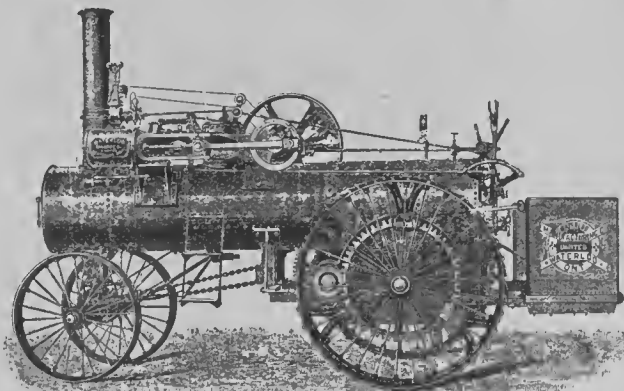
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Manufacturers of Threshing Machinery.



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Simple and Compound. Manufactured in sizes from 12 H.P. to 25 H.P. Constructed on scientific principles with a due regard to economy, embodying many new features.

Separators "Champion" and "Advance Champion"

Constructed specially for rapid and clean work. Superiority over all others admitted by the most severe critics. Combining many points worthy of consideration. Separators all double belted, heavy shafts, wide bearings, large pulleys with wide face, heavy cylinders, truck wheels with wide tires, Waterloo Wind Stackers, Waterloo Feeders, Baggers, etc.

Write for descriptive catalogue. Watch this space for future advertisements.

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Manitoba lands and Assiniboia lands east of the third meridian, \$3.00 to \$6.00 per acre.

Lands west of third meridian, with the exception of some special locations where prices range from \$3.50 to \$5.00 per acre, generally \$3.00 per acre.

160 ACRES, ONE QUARTER SECTION, OF THREE DOLLAR LANDS

may be bought FOR SETTLEMENT with a cash payment of \$71.90 and nine equal annual instalments of \$60.00 each, which include interest at 6 per cent.

Purchasers who do not undertake to go into residence on the land within one year from date of purchase are required to pay one-sixth of the purchase money down and the balance in five equal annual instalments with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

DISCOUNT FOR CASH

If land is paid for in full at time of purchase a reduction from price will be allowed equal to 10 per cent. on the amount paid in excess of the usual cash instalment.

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MAIN OFFICE
CHAMPION
HARVESTING
MACHINES
CHICAGO.

The above picture is a reproduction of a photograph taken Nov. 12, 1901, showing part of the main office of the Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Company, Chicago. Mr. Glessner, vice-president, Mr. Haskins, general manager, Chicago, and Mr. Kane, mechanical superintendent, are in a group talking in front of the door to Mr. Haskins' private office. The collection and accounting departments occupy the main office; sales department, advertising department and purchasing department offices are back of the glass partitions.



CHICAGO OFFICE, Adams and Jefferson Streets. Building owned and occupied solely by
THE WARDER, BUSHNELL & GLESSNER CO., manufacturers of

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BINDERS MOWERS

REAPERS HAY RAKES

Factory at Springfield, Ohio.

We are Busy Because we Build Good Machines.

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600 FEET TO THE LB.

MANUFACTURED IN HALIFAX.

Guaranteed for Excellence in **Evenness, Strength.**
Quality, Length,



Wholesale Distributors

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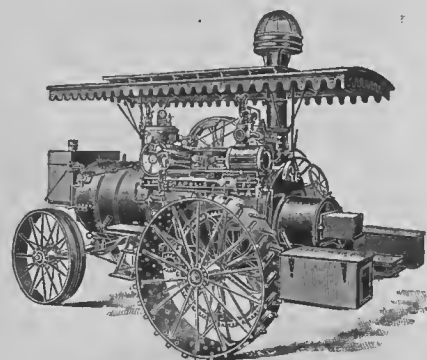
ANNOUNCEMENT.

THE MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO.

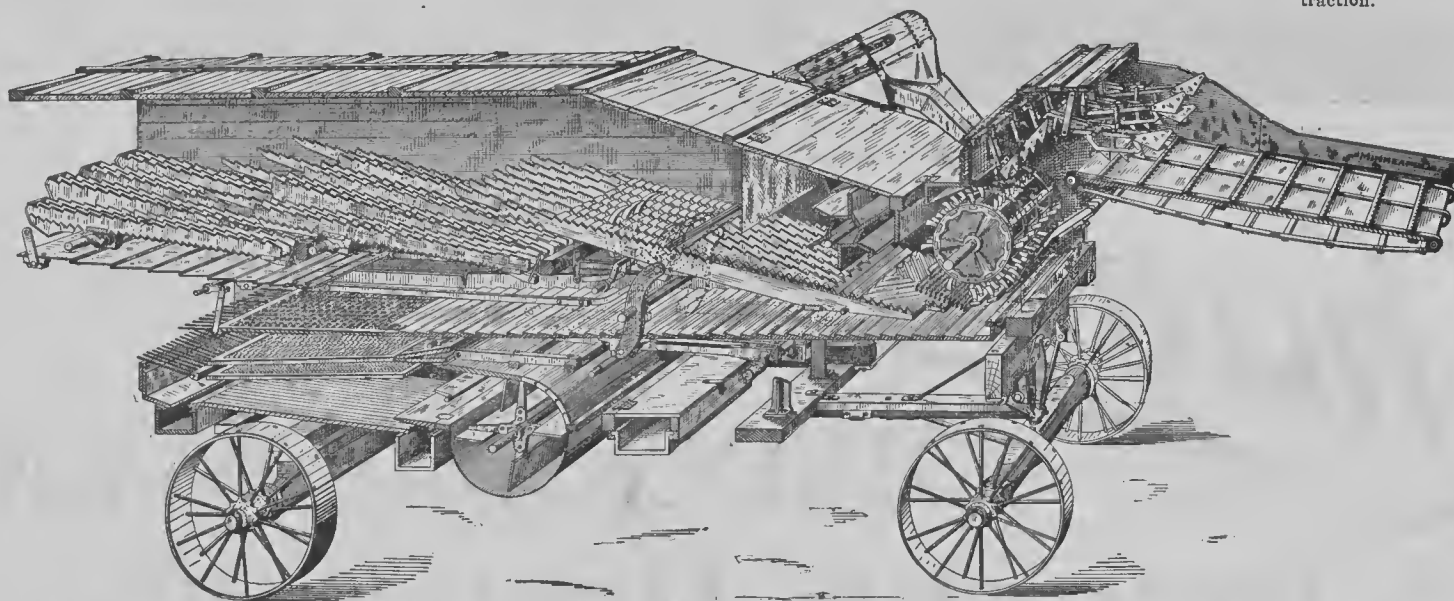
Has a branch house at Winnipeg with a full line of machines and repairs. Manitoba dealers desiring contracts write to Thomas Roney, manager, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

They have also established a general agency at Regina, for the Northwest Territories. Dealers wanting contracts write Mr. M. J. Hughes, general agent, Regina, N.W.T.

The Minneapolis Outfit leads in Canada, because Canadian Threshermen want the best machinery built. Catalogue sent free.



Minneapolis Engine, the safest and best engine built. Furnished either as portable or traction.



MINNEAPOLIS FEEDER AND SEPARATOR, with all the latest improvements.

THE MINNEAPOLIS THRESHING MACHINE CO., Home Office and Factory, MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., U.S.A.

VOL. 21, No. 5
WHOLE No. 280

WINNIPEG, CANADA, MARCH 5, 1902.

\$1 a Year in
advance

Manitoba Live Stock Breeders Meet

**Sheep and Swine, Cattle and Horse Breeders
hold their Annual Conventions.—
Splendid Meetings.**

Sheep and Swine Breeders.

This was the first convention on the week's programme and also the eighth annual meeting.

The annual report of last year's proceedings was read by the secretary, G. H. Greig, showing a great amount of useful work done by the directors and executive.

Dr. S. J. Thompson reported as representative at last year's Industrial, which proved a very successful one, there being 11 swine and 69 sheep more than at the previous show, the quality improving a good deal at the same time. At his request, considerable improvement had been made in the pig pens and would also have been made on the sheep pens but for lack of funds.

A. D. Gamley reported a falling off at the Brandon fair.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

Receipts.

To balance on hand\$ 22.54
To government grant, 1900-01.. 400.00
To membership fees 38.00

Total\$460.54

Expenditures.

By expenses 1901 convention and speakers\$ 57.00
By directors' expenses 54.75
By reporting convention, postage, stationery and printing. 29.55
By secretary's salary 50.00
By diploma ribbons 15.00
By balance on hand 254.24

Total\$460.54

The following is the list of officers for the ensuing year:—

President—W. G. Styles, Rosser.
First Vice-President — James Bray, Longburn.

Second Vice-President — Wm. Wallace, Niverville.

Secretary-Treasurer — G. H. Greig, Winnipeg.

Auditors—R. Waugh and H. McKellar.

Directors—J. B. Jickling, Carman; D. E. Corbett, Swan Lake; James Riddell, M. P. P., Rosebank and A. D. Gamley, Brandon (representing sheep), J. A. McGill, Neepawa; W. E. Baldwin, Manitou; A. Graham, Pomeroy; W. L. Trann, Crystal City (representing swine).

Representatives to the fair boards — Dr. Thompson, Winnipeg; A. D. Gamley, Brandon.

The executive for this year will be Messrs. Styles, Bray, Jickling, McGill, Baldwin and S. J. Thompson.

A letter was read from C. W. Peterson, Secretary of the Territorial Live

Stock Associations, requesting the support of the society in a request to have woven wire fence put upon the free list as an import, and also to the C.P.R. for a reduced rate on the carriage of fencing and pure-bred rams. At the close of his address Mr. Peterson was made an honorary member of the association.

Mr. Styles, Rosser, moved a resolution, which was carried, in favor of the agricultural college.

It was next moved by S. J. Thompson, seconded by James Bray, and unan-

splendid accommodation was granted free by the company and fitted up as an amphitheatre, round which the spectators could sit in comfort while the speakers discoursed on the points of the different animals taken inside the ring.

The first speaker was J. J. Ferguson, Professor of Animal Husbandry in the Agricultural College of Michigan. He took for his subject "The Bacon Pig," and showed, in a very long and interesting address, that there is not much about pigs on which he is short along the lines of experience and scientific insight. He is a rapid and clear speaker, and carries his audience well along with him to the end. As object lessons in the ring three grade pigs were sent in by Gordon, Ironside & Fares. The first was a thick and rather staggy Berkshire, well finished in his feeding and giving an excellent percentage of dead weight. The second was a Tamworth cross, good on the back, but poor in depth as a bacon specimen. The third was a white, perhaps Chester

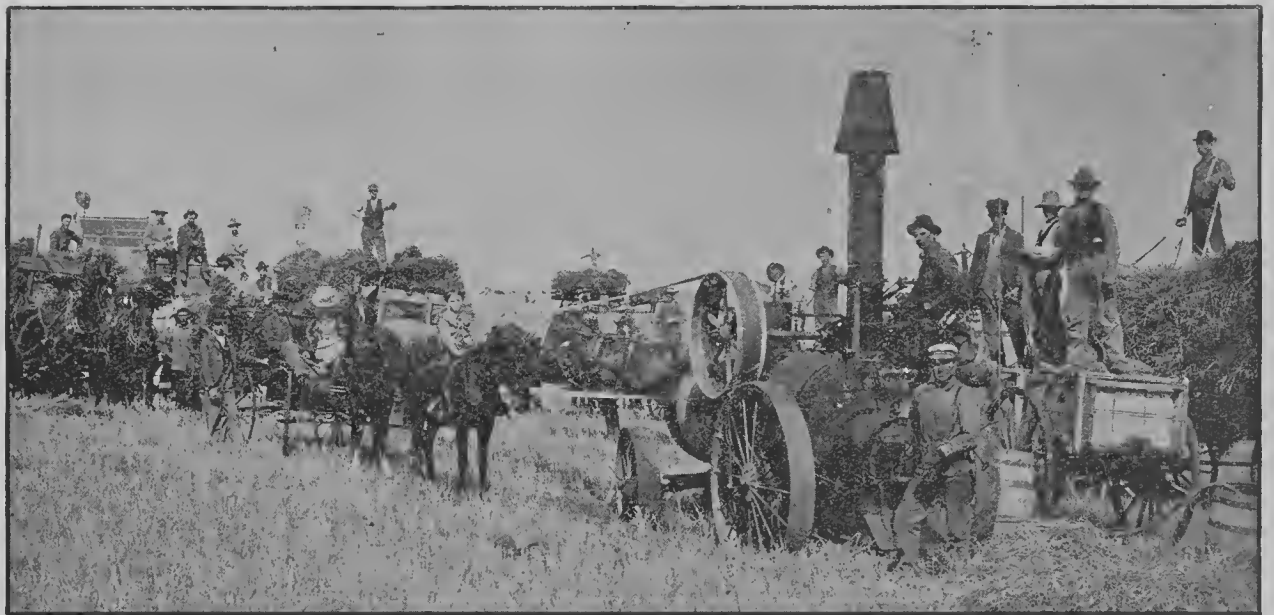
	Live Weight.	Dressed Weight.	Shrinkage.
Berkshire . . .	312	270	45
White pig . . .	180	143	37
Tamworth . . .	215	168	47

The percentage of loss was: Berkshire, 15 per cent.; Tamworth, 22 per cent.; Chester, 26 per cent.

At the request of Professor Ferguson, Messrs. Gordon, Ironside & Fares had dressed the Tamworth to a typical Wiltshire side, showing the condition in which such bacon hogs are shipped to the old country.

THE MUTTON SHEEP.

After Mr. Ferguson, Dr. Hopkins, with a Cotswold and three Shropshires as examples, discussed the mutton sheep. He went carefully over his ground and brought out the points to be looked for as proofs of constitution and quality. His address was well received and led to useful after discussion.



THRESHING ON THE FARM OF T. R. TODD, HILLVIEW, MAN.

imously carried, "That this association requests the Winnipeg Fair Board to provide more modern judging rings with seating accommodation for both spectators and exhibitors, also shelter from sun and rain, so that the judging could be made a much more useful branch of the exhibition."

A motion pointing to the combination of Live Stock Commissioner, Superintendent of Farmers' Institutes and Secretary of the Live Stock Associations was, after considerable discussion, strongly approved of.

The session wound up with two short papers, one by W. E. Baldwin on Tamworths and another by W. L. Trann on Poland Chinas.

JUDGING IN THE RING.

At the afternoon session and throughout the rest of the stockmen's meetings the large showrooms of the J. I. Case Implement Co., corner of Princess and James streets, were used for illustrated lectures on stock, at which hundreds of farmers were present. This

White, flabby in the belly and a decidedly ordinary farmer's hog.

Next day, at the end of Mr. Ferguson's talk on the dairy cow, the carcasses of these three animals were hung up for exhibition and pretty accurately fulfilled his forecast of their quality. In the case of the Berkshire he had stated that the layer of fat over the crest would run from three and a half to four and a half inches, which was exactly the case. The little white hog which had been condemned as sure to dress "soft," and as too paunchy demonstrated those qualities exactly. Although it had been killed at the same time as the others, the meat was still soft and flabby. The Tamworth most closely approximated the true bacon type, but was rather too fat along the back and lacking in depth of belly. The weights of the pigs before killing and after were given, as the lecturer wished to confirm the statement that the ideal bacon hog suffered a greater shrinkage than the fat hog type, and the immature and badly bred pig more than either. The comparative weights were as follows:—

TUESDAY EVENING'S MEETING

in the City Hall was presided over by Andrew Graham, President of the Cattle Breeders. The first speaker was C. W. Peterson, Regina, who was very heartily received and spoke of the importance of having expert judges of stock at the agricultural fairs. One of the best arguments for the position taken by Mr. Peterson is the success of his own administration in this particular. He has for the last two seasons procured capable judges of stock, chiefly from Manitoba, for the leading western fairs, and the plan has done away with a great deal of the heartburning and petty jealousy which too often cropped up in the past. The judges are assumed to make their awards strictly on the merits of the animals without feud or favor, and so far as we know have done so with perfect satisfaction to all parties. We shall in some future issue give Mr. Peterson's paper in full.

The last speaker of the evening was Professor Ferguson, who spoke on "Swine Feeding for Profit." His ad-

dress was pithy and pointed, and full of sound practical sense. A fairly graded sow of the type you see most reason to favor, mated to a mature sire of pure breeding, the young pigs fed on growing feed to start with and finished with ground oats, shorts, bran and a little skim-milk is his ideal programme for profit.

Pure Bred Cattle Breeders.

This association met on Wednesday morning in the City Hall. In his opening address President Graham pointed out that so far we in the West have done little more than make a good beginning in the line of improved cattle breeding, and that the governments have only moderately assisted in the work begun and carried on mainly by the persevering enterprise of individual stockmen. The centre of Canadian enterprise is rapidly moving westward, and there is a most encouraging future here for the expert stock breeder. We need 20 pure-bred bulls for every one we have to-day. Eastern men are looking our way more than ever before, and the government of the Territories has shown more live interest in the spread of good stock than had that of Manitoba. In Ontario, Hon. John Dryden was giving a vast amount of time to the promotion of stock interests; in fact he was to be found at almost every fair throughout the country.

THE SECRETARY'S REPORT.

G. H. Greig read his annual report, showing a large amount of excellent work done by the executive and himself. They had early in the year met with C. W. Peterson and arranged with him for the sale and transportation of pure-bred stock in the Territories and at the same time engaging Wm. Sharman as their special agent to take charge of this work. At a later meeting they had brought pressure to bear on the directors of the Industrial to have the old cattle barns remodelled and improvements made in the judging rings. This has been partially successful. Skilled judges had been nominated by local fairs. Diploma ribbons had been substituted for the old-fashioned diplomas and had been much admired by the recipients. They had secured an increased grant of prize money from the C. P. R. Land Department. They had made useful and necessary revisions of the Winnipeg prize list, Herefords getting an increase from \$258 to \$356. Judges were nominated for the Industrial. They had arranged for a week's earlier date for holding the Winnipeg Industrial. They had been largely instrumental in having Mr. Greenway's herd sent to the Pan-American, where it scored very successfully. Other meetings had been held, all of them conducive to the advancement of live stock interests.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

To cash on hand	\$274.68
To government grant	200.00
To membership fees	81.00
To transportation of stock, N. W. T.	86.20
To convention expenses, refund from other associations...	42.00

\$683.88

Expenditure.

By cash, 1901, convention expenses and speakers	\$ 94.00
By directors' expenses	124.35
By transportation of stock, N. W. T.	86.20
By advertising for N.W.T. trade	45.30
By secretary's salary	50.00
By diplomas and diploma ribbons	20.00
By reporting convention, printing, stationery and postage	57.90
By balance in hand	206.13

\$683.88

James Bray, the society's representative on the Winnipeg Exhibition Board, reported. The chief point of interest in this report was the comparative statement of pure-bred animals exhibited in 1900 and 1901. The list was as follows:

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY.

CARDS under this head inserted at the rate of \$1.50 per line per year. No card accepted under two lines, nor for less than six months.

J. T. ELLIOTT, Live Stock Auctioneer, Bois-sevain, Man. Have been and am now booked for the best sales of high classed stock held in Manitoba. Thoroughly acquainted with individual merit and pedigree. Write me before claiming dates. Terms reasonable.

K. McIVOR, Roselea Farm, Virden, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Introducer and grower of Western Rye Grass. Headquarters for pure clean seed. Price \$6.00 per 100 lbs. L.O.B. Virden, bags extra. Quantity of Spelt, 75c. per bushel in bags. Ten bulls from 9 months to 2 years.

HEIFER OR BULL CALVES.—Your choice can be had from your cows by using my method. Try it 18 months. If of value, then pay me. Write for terms. Wm. Gordy Tilghman, Palatka, Fla.

D. FRASER & SONS, Emerson, Man. Breeders and importers of Shorthorns, Shropshires, and Southdowns, Pedigree Poland China Pigs a specialty from the best strains in U. S.

JOHN KITSON, Macdonald, Man., breeder of high class poultry. Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Embden Geese and Rouen Ducks. A grand lot of young stock. Prices right.

A. A. TITUS, Riveredge Farm, Napinka, Man. Shorthorn Cattle and Standardbred horses. Herd headed by Sittytton Stamp (imported), cows by Windsor (imported).

JAS. GLENNIE, Longburn, Man., importer and breeder of Holstein-Friesian Cattle. Bull calves of the famous Teake strain for sale. Write for prices. Box 95.

JOHN TURNER, "Bonnie Brae Farm," breeder of Polled Angus Cattle. Young stock of both sexes for sale. John Turner, Carrol, Man.

H. V. BYERS, Macgregor, Man., breeder Jersey Cattle. Largest herd in West, headed by Rover Pogie, No. 41020. Young stock for sale.

WM. RYAN, Maple Grove Farm, Ninga, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Two young bulls sired by Sittytton Hero and Crimson Chief.

ADAMSON BROS., Gladstone, Man., breeders of Shorthorns. Herd headed by Imperial Hero (26120). Three young bulls for sale.

WM. M. CHAMPION, Reaburn, Man., Ayrshires and Berkshires. W. P. Rocks only fowl kept. Booking orders for eggs.

A. & J. MORRISON, breeders of Shorthorns, Carman P.O., Homewood Station on St. Charles branch C.N.R.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., North Nation Mills, P.Q., importers and breeders of Ayrshire Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

J. VAN VEEN, breeder of Galloway and Hereford Cattle and Shropshire Sheep. Lake View Ranch, File Hills, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.

HENRY LAYCOCK, Rosebank, Man., breeder of Poland China Swine. A few choice sows with pig for sale. Prices satisfactory.

W. C. EDWARDS & CO., Roekland, Ont., importers and breeders of Shorthorn Cattle, Shropshire Sheep and Berkshire Pigs.

A. CUMMING, Rosebank Farm, Lone Tree, Man., breeder of Polled Angus cattle. We have a few bulls and heifers for sale. Write.

D. E. CORBETT, Swan Lake, Man., breeder of Shropshires. A few nice shearing rams and ram lambs; also ewes.

JAMES D. BROOKS, Plum Coulee, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Poland China Swine. Young stock for sale.

JOHN TRAQUAIR, Welwyn, Assa., Polled Angus Cattle, Victoria's Queen mothers, Charmers, Mayflowers, etc.

W. E. BALDWIN, Manitou, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Choice young pigs for sale from imported stock.

W. HARDY, Fairview Farm, Roland, Man., breeder of Ayrshire cattle, Yorkshire swine and Black Minorca Poultry.

JAMES L. WANNOP, Creelford, Man., breeder of Shorthorn Cattle. Bulls and heifers for sale.

J. H. KINNEAR & SON, Souris, Man., breeders of Shorthorns and B. P. Rocks.

J. C. POPE, Regina, Assa., prize Ayrshire Cattle. Young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable.

W. H. THOMPSON, Emerson, Man. Dorset Horn rams and White Leghorn poultry.

ALEX. STEVENSON, Brookside Farm, Killarney, Man. Shorthorn stock for sale.

L. A. BRADLEY, Portage la Prairie, Man., breeder of Tamworths. Young pigs for sale.

WM. CHALMERS, Hayfield, Man., breeder of Shorthorns. Correspondence Solicited.

GEO. ALLISON, Burnbank, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester. Stock for sale.

STEEL BROS., Glenboro, Man., breeders of Ayrshire Cattle. Young stock for sale.

THOS. MCCARTNEY, Longburn, Man., Ayrshires. Splendid pair young bulls for sale.

G. & W. BENNIE, Castleberry, Man., Shorthorns and Clydes. Young stock for sale.

S. WHITMAN, Souris, Man., breeder of Tamworth Swine. Young Pigs for sale.

WM. J. MILLER, Solsgirth, Man. Herefords. Three-year-old bull for sale.

W. N. CROWELL, Napinka, Man., breeder of Shorthorns, Berkshires. Stock for sale.

T. R. TODD, Hillview, Man., Shorthorn Cattle and Oxford Sheep. Young Stock for sale.

F. J. COLLYER, Welwyn, Assa., breeder Polled Angus and Berkshires.

D. ALLISON, Stronsa Stock Farm, Roland, Man. Shorthorns and Berkshire Swine.

JAMES WILSON, Innisfail, Alta., breeder of Shorthorns. Young stock for sale.

JICKLING & SONS, Dewdrop Ranch, Carman, Man. Oxford Down Rams for sale.

W. H. PHILLIPS, Keyes, Man., has fine pure-bred Berkshires always for sale.

JOHN WALLACE, Cartwright, Man., breeder of high-class Herefords.

THOS. JASPER, Bradwardine, Man., breeder of Shorthorns and Leicester.

J. M. MACFARLANE, Moose Jaw, Assa., breeder of Clydesdales.

ALEX WOOD, Souris, Man., breeder of Oxford Down Sheep.

JOHN LOGAN, Murchison, Man., breeder of Shorthorns.

WANT, SALE, EXCHANGE

Under this heading will be inserted advertisements of farm properties, farm machinery, etc., for sale and exchange, farm help wanted, articles wanted and other lines of miscellaneous advertising.

TERMS—One cent per word each insertion, payable strictly in advance, name and address to be included in the count. No advertisement will be taken for less than 25 cents.

For Sale—Registered Hereford Bull, 14 months old. E. W. Hanna, Griswold, Man. 1f

Wanted—Yoke of oxen. Give description and where seen. T. Rowan, Macgregor, Man. 4-6

For Sale—Pedigreed Shorthorn Bull, 4 years old, dark red, price right. A. Hunter, Foxwarren, Man. 2-6

For Sale—Photo, medium size, 14 Doukhobor women harnessed to a plow plowing. 25 cents silver. P. Furby, Yorkton, Assa. 4-7

Spelt for Sale—A quantity of clean Spelt for sale as seed at \$1.50 per bag, including bag. J. A. Lone, Mowbray, Man. 2-9

For Sale—Spanish jackass, sure stock getter, coming four years old. Apply, J. M. Young, V.S., Rapid City, Man. 5-9

For Sale—Pedigreed Shorthorn Bull, 4 years old, red, sire Indian Warrior. J. Booth, Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa. 5-6

For Sale or Exchange—One dark red Shorthorn bull, registered, age five years. T. A. Porter, Carlevalle, Assa. 5-7

Beeswax Wanted—Highest market price paid for good clean wax delivered at Dominion City. James Duncan, Rosseau, Man. 5-6

Rye Grass for Sale—A quantity of good clean rye grass for sale at a low price. H. C. Simpson, Virden, Man. 5-7

For Sale—Good Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels, weighing 3 lbs. each. H. F. Lee, Shaw Farm, Yorkton, Assa. 5

Spelt for Sale—Very fine spelt seed for sale at \$1.75 per bag (bag included). Also very fine Mensury harley seed, \$1.10 per bag. Cox Bros., Dugald P.O., Man. 5-7

For Sale—A few choice White Wyandottes and Light Brahma hens, also a few cockerels. Wm. B. Barnes, Box 148, Portage la Prairie, Man. 5

Housekeeper Wanted—By farmer bachelor, young woman accustomed to dairy work, one man kept. Address full particulars to C. F., Post Office, Portage la Prairie, Man. 5

Wanted—Married man as foreman on large farm, wife to board farm hands, free rent and good wages. E. Wellington, Box 243, Griswold, Man. 1f

Spelt for Sale—I have about 40 bushels of first-class seed, which I offer for sale at \$1.00 a bushel. Apply to Wesley J. White, Hartney, Man. 3-6

For Sale—Brome Grass Seed, 10½ cents per lb., in 100 lb. lots, bags free. Less than 100 lb. lots 12½ cents per lb., bags 25 cents each extra. Edward Smith, Riversdale, Assa.

For Sale—Three Shorthorn Heifers, Western Rye Grass by the ton, four cents per pound, sacks extra. Write early, it's becoming popular. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 2-7

Wants to Sell—Rye grass seed, in large or small quantities, also young Shorthorn bulls from 10 to 12 months old. J. D. Caswell, Rosthern, Sask. 5-8

To Rent—W. 30, 12, 26, 240 acres cultivated, 80 prepared for crop; remainder hay and fenced pasture, good buildings. Robert Turnbull, Two Creeks, Man. 2-5

Three Shorthorn Bulls for Sale—All rising two. Apply Foreman, Castle Farm, Teulon, Man. 1f

For Sale—How to make 30, 50 and 100 egg incubator and regulator. Send 25c. for this book and make your own. C. Bates, Calgary, Alberta. 4-7

Employment Wanted—By two young men on sheep ranch with view to partnership, or would rent a farm with stock on shares. Good stockmen. Best references. Wm. McKenzie, Killarney, Man. 4-5

For Sale—Two young Shorthorn bulls, 9 and 10 months old, color red, sired by the imported bull, Sir Collin Campbell. W. Mabon, Baldur Station, C. N. Ry., Holmfild Station, C. P. Ry. Roseberry P.O.

For Sale—One thoroughbred Scotch sable stud dog, pedigree, 4 years old, from prize-winners in the old country. Price \$25 or trade. Apply to L. L. Roberts, Russell P.O., Man. 6-7

Barley Seed Wanted—Ten bushels white hullless headless barley seed wanted. Must be clean and free from other grains. Apply, stating price, to Edwin G. Smith, Gillingham, Alta. 5

Spelt for Sale—Having a large quantity of spelt for sale, have decided to reduce the price to 90c. per bushel, including sacks. Will be shipped to any address. Good bright clean sample. H. C. Simpson, Virden, Man.

Ranch for Sale, with an unlimited open range, abundance of good hay and water, timber and shelter, with or without stock, ten miles north of Elm Creek. Apply to Jickling & Sons, Carman, Man. 1f

Want to Buy—Fifty young Shorthorn Cows or yearling Steers for Alberta ranch in April. Correspondence solicited. State price. George B. Thompson, Lead P.O., South Dakota. 3-5

Speltz—The most profitable feed grown. Seed for sale, 75c. per bushel of 50 lbs., at our farm, section 15, 15, 2e, near Balmoral. Buyers own bags or charged extra at cost. Samples on application. Apply to the Executors of Alex. McIntyre, Room 203, McIntyre Block, Winnipeg.

Farm Lands in the Moose Mountain District—50,000 acres of the choicest virgin lands for sale. Send for maps of lands for sale in the Moose Mountain district. Homesteaders assisted in locating and breaking up land. Lands inspected and minutely reported on. A.B. Cook, Real Estate Agent, Arcola, Assa. 4-7

Wanted—Responsible parties to handle New Williams Sewing Machines at all unrepresented points. An exceptionally good opening at Baldur; also vacancies at Emerson, Dauphin, Dunrea, Shoal Lake, Rapid City, Saltcoats, Battleford, Red Deer and other places. Address Robert Langford, Winnipeg, Man. 5-6

Agents Wanted for the New Pictorial Doctor and Live Stock Cyclopedic, revised to 1901 with the assistance of the Professors of the Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ont. The finest illustrated, cheapest and best book of its kind ever published. Large wages for agents. Particulars mailed free. Address World Publishing Company, Guelph, Ont. 1f

Choice Strawberry Plants—Selected varieties, thoroughly tested, suitable to the North west for 16 years. Selected Native Plums, fine fruit, great productiveness, pretty shade trees, the only plum tree that has succeeded in this climate. Manitoba Maple Seed. A small quantity fresh gathered and clean. Write for prices. Max. D. Major, Fern Point Fruit Farm, Box 505, Winnipeg P.O. 4-5

Must be Sold—To wind up an estate, the following farm properties:—1. East half 21-10-17, 160 acres summer-fallowed, \$2,000. 2. West half 21-10-17, 120 acres summer-fallowed, house on same, \$2,000. 3. North half 20-10-17, with good buildings, good water, good fencing, \$4,000. Situated 3½ miles from Chater, 2½ from Douglas. Apply to Mrs. Marion Marshall, Brandon, Man. 5

For Sale—By public auction on March 12, 1902, at 2 p.m., cheese-factory building, 20 x 44, one and one half story; and plant, six horse boiler, gang press, vat, capacity 4,000 lbs., and other utensils; also land, 2 1-5 acres, all of which will be sold separately or in bulk to suit purchasers. Situated 2 miles south of Silver Plains Station and 5 miles north of Morris, on old stage road. Sale at factory. Terms cash. J. S. Campbell, President, Silver Plains, Man.

Any Number of persons between 15 and 20 living 20 miles away from Wapella and being within easy reach of each other in one district, having trouble to get water when they dig wells, may write to Charles Millham, of Hazelville, Assa., N.W.T., and may state the particulars of their trouble, whether shortness of water or alkaline or deep wells, and he will reply with the purpose of coming and locating new wells, if made feasible by the parties. 5

Farmers' Sons Wanted—to take a short practical course on Veterinary Work. Three months study during spare time at home will qualify to pass an examination. Successful students will be offered permanent positions at \$600 a year in our various branches. Splendid opportunity for young men to secure a thorough Veterinary Course and good position. Write at once for full particulars. Address: Head Office, Veterinary Science Association, London, Ont. 5th i. o.

POPLAR GROVE

HEREFORDS

The Famous Prize-Winning Herd of Western Canada.



Cows,
Heifers
and
Bulls

FOR SALE.

J. E. MARPLES, Deleau, Man.

	1900	1901
Shorthorns	298	294
Herefords	55	52
Polled Angus	28	54
Galloways	33	44
Holsteins	69	68
Jerseys	51	30
Ayrshires	72	40
Devons	19	no class
Totals	635	582

The Devons had been thrown out because they had no local representation. The animals shown were mere tramping prize-lifters. With fewer numbers there had been no falling off in quality at the last show. That was now at a very high level.

Mr. Chalmers reported a falling off in about all the stock exhibits at Brandon.

After a great waste of time balloting for officers the following result was ultimately obtained:—

President—J. G. Washington, Ninga.
First Vice-President—James Bray, Longburn.

Second Vice-President—F. J. Collyer, Welwyn.

Directors—W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, representing Shorthorns; J. E. Marples, Deleau, representing Herefords; Hon. W. Clifford, Austin, representing Polled Angus; S. M. Campbell, St. Jean, representing Galloways; Hon. Thomas Greenway, Crystal City, representing Ayrshires; D. Munroe, Winnipeg, representing Holsteins; James Walsham, Portage la Prairie, representing Jerseys. Additional directors: A. Graham, Pomeroy; S. Benson, Neepawa; James Yule, Crystal City. Representative to Winnipeg Exhibition, Andrew Graham, Pomeroy; representative to Brandon, J. A. McKellar, Brandon.

Auditors—R. Waugh and Hugh McKellar, Winnipeg.

The following are the names of the executive for the current year: Messrs. Washington, Bray, Lister, Yule, Clifford, Munroe and Graham.

Resolutions were passed in favor of improved accommodations in the prize rings, of a Live Stock Commissioner, and an Agricultural College.

James Yule moved, seconded by Jas. Bray, that representations be made to the Winnipeg Fair Board, suggesting that no one but the judge, director in charge and the parties in charge of the cattle being judged, be allowed in the judge's ring while the judging is going on; that a tent be provided for the pressmen inside the ring, and after the awards are given the aforesaid pressmen to have the opportunity to inspect the animals before they are taken back to the stables.

THE DAIRY COW IN THE RING.

The afternoon session was held in the J. I. Case showrooms, when Professor Ferguson, with a Holstein cow to illustrate his discourse, spoke on the ideal dairy cow.

After the cow had been disposed of, the carcasses of the hogs shown on foot the day previous were hung up and commented on, verifying the remarks made on them the day before.

Professor Shepherd, of Fargo, N. D., was the next to enter the ring, and had for his subjects as specimens of the beef type, W. S. Lister's well-known cow, Rosabelle, and a yearling bull from H. O. Ayearst, both of Middlechurch. Mr. Shepherd had been called on at the last moment to take the place of Professor Curtiss, of Iowa, and was therefore at a disadvantage from want of time to make adequate preparation. He illustrated by the specimens before him the points to be kept to the front in selecting and breeding cattle for beef production, exhibiting at the same time a chart showing the parts of the carcass where, by the Chicago scales of value, the most important cuts are placed.

At the evening meeting Professor Shepherd again dealt with the beef breeds, strongly emphasizing the importance of proper attention to the principle of "heredity," even when it is only a case of breeding grade stock.

Education of farm boys for farm life was also introduced and enforced by references to his own observation and experience with farm boys. We hope to give in a future issue a fuller report of this address.

JOINT EVENING MEETING.

Honorary President Walter Lynch took the chair. Hon. R. P. Roblin, Minister of Agriculture, was to have addressed this meeting, but failed to appear. After Prof. Shepherd's address already referred to, Hon. Thos. Greenway was called on. No one had told him the subject on which he was expected to speak, and he expected the Minister of Agriculture to break the ground, as was his natural duty. Going on, he said the association had been now several years in existence and the question was, Had it done all it could and should have done in that time? His own views were quite well known. More stock and less grain growing would have prevented our getting into the deadlock we are in to-day. He understood that there had been a delegation in the city that day seeking to have the present grain blockade raised by making use of the railways to the south

leave this thought that something more should be done to improve our present conditions in the way of less grain and more stock.

Professor Ferguson was the last speaker, and in a short address he summed up the main points of what he had already said on the dairy cow. If you want a dairy cow, begin with a distinctly dairy type. Choose a dairy sire, and keep him as long as you can. He will be a better beast in maturity than in youth. Breeding from immature sires was most mischievous, beside you could not tell until a sire was three years old whether he was of genuine dairy strain or not. Pedigree was valuable for registration purposes, but he would never sacrifice individual quality to pedigree. The three types, as we classify them to-day, are the pure dairy, the beef and the dual purpose cow. He considered advocates of the latter class of cow over sanguine. Men had been trying to get a cow that would give 5,000 pounds of milk a year and a fairly good steer, and there was just the difficulty of the situation. The dual purpose cow would never give anything but fairly good steers. He strongly recommended choosing either beef or dairy

the largest it has ever been. The association was fortunate in securing the services of so successful a demonstrator as Dr. J. C. Curryer, of St. Paul, for his addresses were full of most interesting matter for horse breeders and farmers alike. The practical demonstrations with animals in the class-room were a good thing, and to accompany this Dr. Curryer had large charts showing different conformations of the horse, which illustrated his points even better than the animals did.

There was a fair attendance at the business session. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of last annual meeting, the secretary presented the directors' report, which showed that a successful year's work had been done.

The railway authorities have placed the horse breeders on the same footing as regards reduced transportation rates on pure-bred stock as the cattle, sheep and swine breeders. The following is the classification:—

	lbs.
One animal	2,000
Two animals	3,500
Three animals	5,000
Each additional animal in the same car	1,250



CLYDESDALE STALLION, LANCHESTER (IMP.) (11,086) 10,198.

Recently sent by Alex. Galbraith, Janesville, Wis., to his representative, James Smith, at Brandon, was foaled in 1896. He was sired by Holyrood, champion at both the Royal and the Highland Shows of England and Scotland, and is a great-grandson of Prince of Wales. He is said to be a fair representative of the new lot just consigned to Brandon.

and he hoped they would be successful in some such arrangement, as otherwise he feared that large quantities of the grain now stored in shacks and other temporary storage would be lost if it were not got out of the country before the spring came. We had raised too much wheat. The country during the past season had raised in grains of all kinds 85,000,000 bushels. Such a thing had never been done before by any such percentage of farmers as we have in this province. It was a marvellous thing to do, but he would say now as he had said before, that it was most unwise for the farmers to have all their eggs in one basket. In this province to-day there were not enough hogs to meet our requirements, there were not enough beef cattle for our needs. He believed that the raising of hogs and cattle at the prices that have obtained lately was much more profitable than raising wheat to sell at 50 cents per bushel. So far as he was concerned, he had no hesitation in saying that he considered mixed farming more profitable, and in fact, if he had to depend entirely upon wheat, he would go out of the business. He had said he would not make an address and he would keep his word, but he wished to

cattle and breeding steadily for uniformity along that line. From what he knew of the country here he thought that for some years to come there would be more demand for beef cattle than for dairy cows, and he would recommend those going into the business to choose whatever good breed they fancied, have pure sires for their herds and breed for uniformity.

Professor Ferguson has left a very favorable impression, and, in reply to a very hearty vote of thanks, said his father before him had been a strong believer in Manitoba and his own visit had been a great pleasure to himself. He is a cousin of W. Ferguson, M. P. P., of Rapid City.

The Horse Breeders.

The twelfth annual convention of the Horse Breeders' Association was the best one held in its history. The association has been making steady growth since it emerged from the hands of the trotting horse men alone and was vested in those of the horse breeders generally throughout the province. The attendance and membership this year was

Mare and foal together. 2,500
Stallions and jacks 4,000
Shetland and Welsh Ponies . . . 1,200
Shetland and Welsh Ponies, each additional animal in same car. . 1,000

The railway authorities said the giving of this reduction was somewhat of an experiment. They wished to help the horse interests all they could and have always given a reduced rate on pure-bred horses when it was asked for, but now they would throw it open the same as for other stock. The only reason it was not done before was that they were afraid it would be taken advantage of by racing men to transport their horses to races. If this were done the privilege would be withdrawn.

The question of raising the minimum valuation of horses imported into Canada was taken up with the Ontario Associations, and they appointed a committee to wait upon the government to try and secure a higher valuation.

It was suggested that the Horse Breeders' Association should hold live

The immense pines of Canada furnish the basis for that peerless cough and cold remedy, Pyny-Balsam. It cures quickly and certainly. Of all druggists, 25c. Made by proprietors of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer. (Advt.)

stock demonstrations at several of the leading shows this summer and fall.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Receipts.

To balance from 1900	\$ 98 48
To membership fees, 1901	52 00
To government grants for 1900 and 1901	400 00
	<hr/>
	\$550 48

Expenditure.

By cash speakers and expenses last convention	\$ 60 00
By cash Secretary's expenses at- tending Western Stock Grow- ers' Convention, 1901	19 25
By cash Diplomas	50 00
By cash Secretary's salary, 1900	50 00
By cash Stenographer's Report.	15 00
By cash Changing Name and New Diplomas	25 00
By cash Printing, Stationery, Postage, etc.	42 52
By cash Secretary's salary, 1901	50 00
By cash Railway fares of Execu- tive Committee	70 50
By balance on hand	168 21
	<hr/>
	\$550 48

The representatives to several of the exhibition boards reported, and then the balance of the reports were ordered to be handed in to the secretary.

A short discussion took place on the advisability of having a live stock commissioner for the province, and a motion was passed heartily endorsing the scheme and leaving the matter in the hands of the directorate.

The committee appointed to revise the constitution and by-laws then submitted a report of their work. In order to make it more clear, galley proofs were struck off, so that all could see the changes suggested. Several alterations were made and the secretary instructed to have 500 copies printed, and a copy is to be sent to each member.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—S. J. Thompson, Winnipeg.
First Vice-President—W. W. Fraser, Emerson.

Second Vice-President—W. R. Taylor, V. S., Portage la Prairie.

Directors, representing Shires—J. Connon, Cypress River; Standard Breds, S. Benson, Neepawa; Coach Horses, E. H. Muir, High Bluff; Hackneys, S. McLean, Franklin; Thoroughbreds, R. I. M. Power, Carberry; Belgians, H. Galbraith, Hartney. Three additional directors—J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon; J. G. Washington, Ninga; A. Graham, Pomeroy.

At a meeting of the directors, held after the morning session, G. H. Greig was elected secretary-treasurer, and the following an executive committee: S. J. Thompson, Dr. Taylor, R. I. M. Power, W. W. Fraser, J. A. S. Macmillan, A. Graham.

The election of representatives to fair boards was then proceeded with, and the following chosen:—

Winnipeg—R. I. M. Power, Carberry.
Brandon—Henry Nichol, Brandon.
Portage la Prairie—Dr. Taylor, Portage la Prairie.

The appointment of the other representatives was left to the directors, and at a directors' meeting held later the old representatives were re-elected.

JUDGING DEMONSTRATIONS.

The afternoon session was opened by Dr. Fred. Torrance illustrating with a horse in the class-room of the J. I. Case Co.'s building how to examine a horse for soundness. His address in full will be found in another column in this issue. It was well received and eagerly listened to by the audience. Several questions were asked at the conclusion of his address.

He was followed by Dr. J. C. Curryer, St. Paul. Three light horses were brought in to represent different types and from these he spoke, pointing out the desirable and undesirable features. He dwelt particularly on the necessity for a springy pastern, one that gives down a little as the horse's weight comes upon it. A springy pastern is to a

Marchmont Herd of Scotch-Bred Shorthorns

Sweepstakes winners, male and female, 1901. Home bred Shorthorns bred here.



5 Yearling Bulls from 12 to 20 months.
16 Bull Calves, including two imported in dams. "Prince Alpine" (imp.) and "Barrister" (imp.), head a herd of 80 Scotch bred Shorthorns.
W. S. LISTER, - Middlechurch, P.O.
(7 miles N. of Winnipeg. Telephone connection).

PLAIN VIEW STOCK FARM.

Portage la Prairie, Man.



F. W. BROWN, Proprietor

A few choice young bulls left, fit for service, got by the noted Lyndhurst 4th and Spicy Robin, all good individuals, at reasonable prices. Two boars, fit for service, of my best breeding. A nice lot of fall pigs for April and May breeding. B. P. Rocks always on hand. Come and see what I have before buying. Visitors always met and returned to station at Portage la Prairie.



PURVES THOMSON,
FILOT MOUND, MAN.

For Sale—Choice bred Shorthorns and registered Clydesdale Mares and Fillies, exceedingly well bred; one very fine entire colt, some grand bull calves, young cows and heifers from Calthness, all ages, mostly dark reds. Prices reasonable.

PIONEER HERD OF SHORTHORNS

I have been breeding Shorthorn Cattle right here for over a quarter of a century. I breed my own Show Cattle, and last year had at the Winnipeg Industrial the Gold Medal Herd. First fo. Bull and two of his get, and first for Cow and two of her progeny. I usually have stuff for sale and am always pleased to show it.
WALTER LYNCH, Westbourne, Man.

F. W. GREEN, Moosejaw, Assa. SHORTHORNS

Herd headed by Royal Aberdeen and contain
ing about twenty choice females.
Several young Bulls for sale.

PEDIGREED COLLIE DOGS.

Scotch Collie (sable) dog pups, sired by Merlin, reserve puppy at Chicago in 1896.
Orders for FOX TERRIERS being now booked for March and April pups. All dogs eligible for registration.
English Silver Wyandottes and Barred Plymouth Rocks for sale.
W. J. LUMSDEN, - Hanlan, Man.

MELROSE STOCK FARM. Scotch Shorthorns Choice Clydesdales

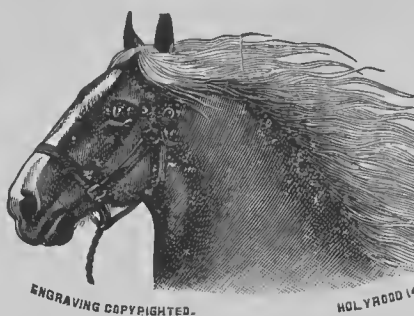
FOR SALE—A number of choice young bulls; young heifers and cows in calf; and a few Clydes of both sexes.
GEO. RANKIN & SONS, - Hamiota, Man.



Shorthorns

Have sold the young bull, Sir Calthness. Still have some nice heifers for sale. Calf and compare quality and prices with others before buying elsewhere. Correspondence solicited.

PAULL BROS., Killarney, Man.



At Brandon, Manitoba

Can be found a
collection of

Clydesdale and Percheron Stallions

Superior to anything ever
offered in Manitoba.

ALEX. GALBRAITH, Janesville, Wis.

Has recently sent up a wonderfully choice lot combining size, substance, quality, action, and the most fashionable breeding. Prices reasonable. Terms easy and every animal thoroughly guaranteed.

JAMES SMITH, Agent, Beaubien House, will show the stock and give all information. Apply early, as the demand for first-class horses is strong.

Bargains in Stallions

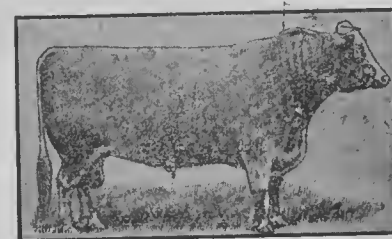
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CYLEDSDALES—Two stallion colts, 9 mos. and 16 mos., for sale.

SHORTHORNS—Herd headed by Judge and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg, 1900 and 1901.

AYRSHIRES—Of best quality, headed by Surprise of Burnside, sweepstakes bull in Manitoba for 3 years.

Young stock of both breeds for sale. Prices and quality right.

BERKSHIRES—Headed by unbeaten boar Victor and Black Chief.

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Orders booked now for Spring Pigs.

SHROPSHIRE—All ages and sexes for sale. Farm 1 mile from station. Visitors welcome. Thos. Greenway, Prop. Jas. Yule, Mgr.

ARTHUR JOHNSTON, Greenwood, Ontario, Canada. HIGH-CLASS

Scotch Shorthorns

(First Importation made in 1874).

(My recent importation of 30 head has just arrived home from quarantine. Herd now numbers over 120 head.)

OFFERS FOR SALE

- 25 Imported Cows and Heifers
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Railway Stations—Pickering, on main line of Grand Trunk Railway, 22 miles east of Toronto, and Claremont, 23 miles east of Toronto, on the C. P. Railway.

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ALEX. D. GAMLEY The largest flock of LEICESTERS

in the West. Stock of both sexes
always for sale.

Balgay Farm, Brandon, Man.

ELYSEE HERD of SHORTHORNS

Six choice young bulls for sale, sired by Indian Warrior 2nd and Sittytton Hero 7th, sweepstakes bull at Winnipeg 1900 and 1901, also 2nd at Buffalo. Our females are of the best Scotch families, and being headed by the best bulls regardless of cost make a herd second to none for breeding and quality. Correspondence solicited. Visitors welcome.

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10,000 acres of choice mixed farming lands for sale. One section for \$3,000. Land from \$3 to \$10 per acre, wild and improved. Worthy of inspection.

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R. STONE'S OUTFIT WORKING NEAR HILTON, MAN.

horse like springs to a wagon. He was so convinced of this that he would prefer a springy pastern and a rather poor foot to a good foot and a straight pastern in a light horse. He laid great stress on the importance of good underpinning. "No foot, no horse." The light horses were kindly loaned by J. A. Mitchell, Winnipeg, who sent them to the class-room and took them away again free of charge. Three types of heavy horses were then brought in and most interesting comments made upon them. These horses were right out of the drays of the Manitoba Cartage Co. and two of them were capital good horses but of different types; the other was a big horse somewhat poorly put together, but withal a horse capable of doing a lot of work. One of the heavy horses had his legs placed, as it were, on the outside of his body, giving great width of chest but a small surface for the collar to rest on, thus making a shoulder hard to keep sound. The other horse had his legs well under him and withal an equal width of chest. The thanks of the horsemen are due Mr. Jos. Lemon, manager of the Manitoba Cartage Co. for the use of his horses.

After the horses had been removed, Dr. Curryer used large charts to illustrate his talks and succeeded in more than interesting his hearers by his instructive address.

Hon. R. P. Roblin, Minister of Agriculture, was to have made a short address, but did not put in an appearance.

EVENING SESSION.

"Horse Training, or The Kindergarten Training of the Colt" was the subject of Dr. Curryer's evening talk. It was well illustrated by charts and the Doctor did not fail in impressing upon his hearers the necessity of beginning the education of a colt when a few hours old. He believes in "breaking" the colt during the first few months of its life to know that man is his friend, to teach him that man will not hurt him, and that he is his friend. The confidence of the colt is thus secured. He is then taught to drive at the walk, trot, and gallop, beside an old horse; also taught the meaning of the word "Whoa." In fact, the colt is broken to understand all the terms used in handling horses the first summer, and is taught to do everything but draw a load. The idea in this is that it is much easier to make an impression upon the colt's brain when young than when older. Some of our most vivid impressions—ones that will never be effaced—were made when we were children. Why not with the horse. He characterized

as unreasonable the usual method of "breaking" horses after letting them run wild until they were three or four years old. Why not let a child run wild until he is ten or twelve before we start to "break" him in. Just as much sense in one as in the other. If the colts are trained to understand when a few months old they will never forget, not even if they were allowed to run until three years old. He had tried it.

C. W. Peterson, Secretary of the Territorial Horse Breeders' Association, was to have given a short address on "The Horse Industry in the Territories," but was suddenly called back to Regina and could not stay for the meeting. There was a paper on the programme by Colonel F. J. Bury, of the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, but it was decided to ask Dr. Curryer to continue, and he being willing gave an interesting talk on "Breaking Horses of Bad Habits." It was well illustrated with charts and enjoyed by all. When he had finished he was given a most hearty vote of thanks. Votes of thanks were also passed to the J. I. Case Co. for the use of their building, which was given free of cost, and to Messrs. J. A. Mitchell and Jos. Lemon for the use of their horses. This brought to a close a most successful convention. The substance of Dr. Curryer's addresses we will try to give later on.

Examining a Horse for Soundness.

By Fred. Torrance, D. V. S.,
Winnipeg, Man.

[This address, given before the Manitoba Horse Breeders' Association, was illustrated by Dr. Torrance having a horse in the class-room, which he used to illustrate his work as he went along.]

The doctor commenced his demonstration by first defining what constitutes "soundness." "A sound horse is one that has no disease and no alteration of structure that impairs, or is likely to impair his usefulness. An unsound horse is one which is suffering from disease or has some alteration of structure."

It was demonstrated that in order to properly examine a horse it is necessary to have the animal free from harness.

It is well to take the horse from different points of view. First observe the horse from the front. Take the head; note the eyes, any difference between the two eyes is a mark of unsoundness. Notice from this point of view any abnormal swellings upon head or legs. Then place yourself opposite the horse's shoulder and note the outline of body and legs. Do the same from behind the horse, noticing especially the outline of the croup, as from this point of view it is easy to detect the want of symmetry caused by the horse having a "hip down," the result of a fractured bone.

The next step is to examine the horse's teeth in order to ascertain the age, and the molars to detect decayed or missing teeth.

By turning the face of the horse to the light we are enabled to test and trace any symptoms of blindness. In blind horses, or those likely to be so affected, there is in some cases a cloudiness in the eye; in others the lower portion contains a muddy looking sediment. Paralysis of the optic nerve is detected in horses commonly known as "stargazers." Horses with this disease show no appearance whatever of the disease in the eye, but the animal is totally blind. In order to detect it we can either expose the animal to some slight action by which his infirmity would be revealed, or we can see whether the eye loses its natural sensitiveness to the light. If the pupil of the eye changes in size when the eye is covered and uncovered the fact proves the vision all right; if the pupil shows no difference by being covered or uncovered, the horse is blind.

Poll evil, located behind the poll, is detected by the presence of a swelling, or a running sore or a scar in this situation. A horse that has once contracted this disease is more likely to again suffer from it than one that never has had it. Taking the lower section of the head, we examine the pulse. In testing the pulsation be sure that the animal is not excited, as that is likely to cause the pulse to beat quicker than is natural; 45 to the minute is the average beat of a horse's pulse.

We next examine the glands beneath the jaw for enlargement, a symptom of possible glanders, and the throat for evidence of the disease causing the condition known as "roaring." Pass the hand along the larynx and feel the cartilages and make sure that there is no



Cured of Piles.

Mrs. Hinkley, Indianapolis, writes: "The doctor said it must be an operation costing \$500 and little chance to survive. I chose Pyramid Pile Cure and one 50 cent box made me sound and well." All druggists sell it. It never fails to cure any form of Piles, try it. Book on piles, cause and cure, free by mail. Pyramid Drug Co., Marshall, Mich.

depression on either side, as any depression will indicate disease. Next put a little pressure on the jugular vein, which sometimes becomes diseased on account of the animal having been bled with a dirty instrument.

Passing the hand over the shoulder, we next ascertain abnormalities that might have arisen from the pressure of the collar.

Broken knees are not always from accident, and it is necessary to find out if the horse is a habitual stumbler. Examine the cannon bone for evidence of splint, which is a common ailment of horses, and also very often we find an abnormality between the carpal and meta-carpal bones, the fetlock and the pastern. Any enlargement of the pastern constitutes an unsoundness, as probably the result of ringbone. Pass the hand down the back of the leg, and first examine the elbow for capped elbow; then observe the back tendons, noting especially the one next the bone. This ligament supports the greater part of the horse's weight, and prevents displacement of the fetlock. If there is an enlargement it may be the result of some strain to the tendons and this may be considered an unsoundness. In order to carefully examine the foot, it is necessary to remove the shoe, and find out if there is a bad smelling discharge from the frog. This is called thrush. Corns are a source of unsoundness; notice, when paring the horn, and if there is a blood stain in the heel it is an indication of corns. Also notice if the foot is normal in size and shape. By the term "side-bone" is understood that the cartilage has turned into bone, a condition often found in old horses. In a young and sound horse it should be gristly or elastic. This side-bone is to be found just above the heel of the hoof. It causes lameness, and is an unsoundness.

Some horses have contracted feet or a contracted foot. This can be distinguished by noting the size of the horse's foot in proportion to its body, and



J. P. THORNER'S MACHINE AT WORK NEAR TREESBANK, MAN.

DON'T THROW THEM AWAY

It is just like throwing away money, when you throw away the SNOW SHOE TAGS which are on every plug of

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Save them and you can have your choice of 150 handsome presents.

Tags are Good up to Jan'y 1st, 1903

Write for our new illustrated premium Catalogue. The Empire Tobacco Co., Ltd., Winnipeg Branch, Winnipeg, Man.

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HERDPoland China and
Model Tamworth
Hogs

Will be headquarters for herd leaders during 1902. We will have pigs sired by seven different boars and of March, April, May and June farrow. Now, if you want to be in the 20th century style and own a pig that has got size and bone combined with style and finish, send your order to

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Young Shorthorn Bulls and Heifers, 12 to 18 months old, sired by Sittytton Stamp (imp.) and George Bruce. Our herd has taken 47 open herd prizes at every important show ring in Manitoba and was never defeated. Also a few cars of stockers. All stock sold will be delivered freight free at any station as far west as Calgary in April.

JOS. LAWRENCE & SONS,
CLEARWATER, MAN.

The Gold Standard Herd.



J. A. McGill, in making his "bow" for 1902, wishes to inform all lovers of good stock that he is "still doing business at the old stand." He has a number of very fine long bacon-type Berkshire Sows, bred to three prize-winning boars, and expects a lot of the best spring pigs he has ever had, to be farrowed in March and April, for which he is now booking orders.

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LIVE STOCK AUCTIONEER.

Sales conducted in any part of the province. Apply early for terms and dates. 4-7

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Stallions from sucking foals up. Brood mares and fillies of superior quality and breeding. A few grand young Shorthorn heifers, bred in the purple. Special mention, the great four-year-old stallion, "Prince Lyon." THOS. GOOD, RICHMOND P.O., ONT R. R. Station, Stittsville, C.P.R.

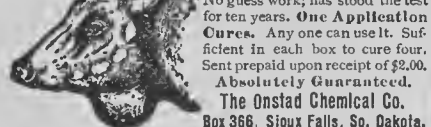
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Our herd contains such families as Matchless, Claretas, Missies, Stamfords, Fashions, Marr Floras, Carolas, and other great families. Herd headed by Village Squire—24933.

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Carloads of young stock a specialty, on shortest notice.

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Yearling and two-year-old Bulls and Heifers by my champion bull, Topman's Duke and imported Nobleman. One of these is Lord Roberts, by Nobleman, out of \$1,000 Jenny Lind. I must part with both these great bulls because their own stock is growing up. Write early. Both are sure stock getters.

J. G. BARRON, Carberry, Man.



Shorthorns

FOR
SALE

I have decided to sell my grand show and stock bull, ROBBIE O'DAY—22672—. He is a combination of rich breeding, scale and conformation rarely found in one animal, a sire of stock of first-class quality, active and sure as a yearling.

Also VERACITY—31449—, two years old, and of the choicest quality and breeding. A number of Ontario and home bred bulls. YORKSHIRE sow pigs and BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS.

A large quantity of NATIVE RYE grass and FLAX seed. See "Among the Breeders," March 5th issue.

ANDREW GRAHAM, - Pomeroy, Man.
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Thorndale Stock Farm

24 SHORTHORN BULLS
30 " FEMALES

For sale. They are a good strong lot. Write to
JOHN S. ROBSON,
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DUAL PURPOSE SHORTHORNS



Yorkshire & Tamworth Swine

For sale at reasonable price.

Eight Bull Calves, from 10 to 12 months old.

A few Shorthorn Females.

No Pigs for sale until spring.

W. G. STYLES, Rosser, Man.

Hawthorn Bank Stock Farm.

I have eight Shorthorn Bulls for sale, three under and five over a year old, five are from Topman stock, two will make show bulls. Herd is now headed by Captain Jack, 2nd prize yearling at Winnipeg, out of Mildred VI., sold in Chicago for \$1,425 and re-sold for \$1,700. Females are all from Topman or his stock with one exception. Also a few Barred Plymouth Rock cockerels for sale.

JOHN GRAHAM, Carberry, Man.

66 Years Without Change.

We have been importing and breeding. I now have Shorthorns and Shropshires of both sexes, of the highest class, fit to improve the best herds and to supply the range. Singly or in car lots. Prices reasonable. Write for catalogue.

ROBERT MILLER, Stouffville P. O. and Station, 27 miles from Toronto.

THE HOME BANK FARM HERD OF

Large English Berkshires are still to the front. Some grand sows bred for the spring trade now booking orders.

Write for prices or
JOSEPH LAIDLER,
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call and see them.

FOR
Holsteins & Tamworths SALE

Three fine Holstein Bulls, just under one year. A few extra good Tamworth Boars, six months old.

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When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Shorthorn Bulls
and Heifers FOR
SALE

The get of Golden Measure (imp.), 26057 (72615), whose stock has brought higher prices by public auction than that of any other bull in Canada during the last 25 years, or the get of Lord Stanley II., the greatest stock bull that Russell's great herd ever produced.

Clydesdale Stallions, Mares
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Improved Farms for Sale or to Rent
Write or Wire

J. E. SMITH, Box 274,
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YORKSHIRES.

Boars all sold. A few Sows left. Some choice White P. Rocks and Pekin Ducks. Order early and be in time. Address

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Shorthorns
SEVERAL BULL CALVES FOR
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From seven months to one year old. Head of the herd, Lord Stanley 25th. Correspondence solicited.

Walter James - Rosser, Man.

Shorthorns and Yorkshires

I have for sale a number of young bulls by my stock bull Masterpiece, he is by Grand Sweep (imp.). The elder of these young bulls I exhibited at the Winnipeg Industrial, taking second place in strong company. I am also offering a few heifers by Masterpiece and such other bulls as Lord Flossie 22nd, May Duke and Knuckle Duster (imp.). Also Improved Yorkshire boars fit for service, young sows and a fine lot of youngsters, fall litters. Also White Plymouth Rocks.

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Fee \$10.00.

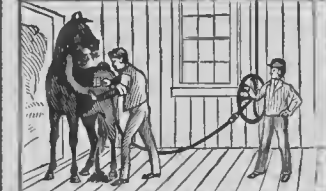
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SPRUCE BANK STOCK FARM

Shorthorn Cattle, Berkshire Swine, White Wyandotte Poultry. Young hulls, cockerels and swine of all ages for sale.

R. L. LANG, Proprietor, Oak Lake, Man.

98 CHICAGO CLIPPER



Price
Only
\$8.75

CLIP
YOUR
HORSES

In the spring. They feel better, look better, work better, and are less liable to catch cold. Don't let your horses stand in the barn all night with a heavy damp coat of hair on. It weakens them and they lose flesh. If clipped they dry out quickly, gain flesh and can be groomed in 1/4th the time. Horses can be clipped in 30 minutes with our machine. Send for Catalogue H. CHICAGO FLEXIBLE SHAFT CO., 119 La Salle Ave., Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.

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Does much less than a bruise, crush or tear. Done with the DEHORNING KEystone KNIFE. It is the safest, quick, sharp cut. Cuts from four sides at once. Cannot crush bruise or tear. Most humane method of dehorning known. Foot highest award World's Fair. Write for free circulars before buying.

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"Here's Your Calf.
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No need to slit the ear of your animals to mark them. Mark all your stock with the Alum-Inum "Stay There" Ear Marker. Contains your name, address, and consecutive numbers on each tag. No rusting or wearing off, inexpensive, and perfectly easy and simple to attach. We send free sample and prices upon application.

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TURTLE MOUNTAIN STUD
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Imp. and Home-bred Stallions for Sale

Two, three and four-year-old Colts, sired by such noted stallions as "Prince of Wales" (678), "Darnley" (222), "Belted Knight" (1395), "Stanley Prince" (6315), "Prince Patrick" (8933), "Macgregor" (1487).

These horses are of the finest quality, good action, good large flat bone, the best hoofs. Some of them prize winners in the old country, and all of them large. For further particulars apply to

J. C. McLEOD, Manager, Ninga, Man.

Yearling Colts by Patrick and Macgregor for sale

CHOICE
SHORTHORNS

I have eight choice young hulls from ten months to two years old, including the first prize hull under a year at Brandon, sired by Golden Measure (imp.), also heifers by Aherdeen 2nd, in calf to Banks O' Don (imp.)

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The largest herd of Registered Galloways West of the Great Lakes. Send for catalogue to

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CLYDESDALES
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SHORTHORNS

The grand imported Scotch Clyde Stallion, 2572, guaranteed sound and sure, also some A1 young stock.

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Two young stallions by Prince of Wales out of Nancy McGregor, and fillies of breeding and quality.

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BERKSHIRE and YORKSHIRE PIGS

Bulls for sale. Four months old Berkshires. Orders for spring pigs, both breeds.

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Prices reduced. Send for a circular and order before the rush. Large and small lots and odd numbers supplied. R. W. JAMES, Bowmanville, Ont.

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OAK LAKE, MAN.BREEDER OF
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Have a few Clydesdale fillies and young Shorthorn bulls for sale. Breeding and prices right. Correspondence solicited.

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PER—A monthly. Sample
copy, 5 cts. All about Hunt-
ing, Trapping and Raw Furs.
A. R. Harding, Gallipolis, O.GOLD WATCH
SEND NO MONEY

Only your name, address and nearest express office, and we will send this handsome watch for examination. When it arrives call and examine it carefully and if you find it perfectly satisfactory, and in every way equal to watches regularly sold at from \$7.00 to \$10.00, pay The Express Agency \$2.69 and express charges and secure the grandest bargain ever heard of. This magnificent watch is solid gold cased, richly and elaborately engraved in Solid Gold designs. Its open face, unbreakable French crystal, hard enamel dial, stem wind and set, and fitted with an excellent imported jewelled movement. Is equal in appearance to Watches sold regularly for \$50.00. If you wish to take advantage of this grand chance order at once. Send \$2.69 cash with order and we will send you the watch and a handsome chain, postpaid. Ladies' size, hunting case, 70c. extra.

The Terry Watch Co., Box 803, Toronto, Ont.

should a foot appear to be small in proportion to the size of the animal we may have a contracted foot.

The disease known as navicular disease cannot be detected unless the animal is being exercised, when the peculiar stilty gait reveals its presence.

The best way of examining the hock is to take the animal from different standpoints and compare the two hocks to see that there is no difference. Then feel for enlargements. The experience of the observer is important here, and some spavins are only to be detected by a very careful touch. After examining with the fingers, we pass on to examine the cannon bone, the fetlock and the pastern just in the same manner as in the foreleg. An injured or bruised hock will at once indicate an injury, very often done by the horse itself, thus proving it to be a kicker. It is an unsightly blemish.

Examine the hind foot for evidences of "thrush," which is more common in the hind than the fore foot, and the pastern for "scratches." Side-bone is unknown in the hind foot.

In order to ascertain the condition of the wind of the horse, the best way would be to put him to a gallop, but as that is sometimes impossible, threaten him with a whip, and if he grunts it is a sign that his wind is not sound.

To examine the heart and the lungs apply the ear to the side and listen to the sounds produced by the heart beating and the respiration. Draw the left foreleg forward when examining the heart.

On being questioned as to the disease known as "bog spavin," the doctor re-

"Cribbing" is sometimes given in the English bench as an unsoundness, but the American very often attributes it to imitation of a bad habit in another horse.

The line of distinction between soundness and serviceable soundness—Examine whether the ailment is a blemish or due to the kind of work the horse has had to do. A horse can be used on a farm with a blemish or even unsoundness which would render it useless as a driver or race horse, and while the horse would be serviceably sound to the farmer it would not in the latter case be sound at all.

A horse's pulse can be as low as 35. In heavy breeds the pulse is lower than in the lighter breeds.

When a horse has one hip lower than the other it is not always an unsoundness, as in many cases it does not interfere with his usefulness.

Interfering is not an unsoundness, but a defect in the gait.

The Veterinary Association of Manitoba.

This association held its twelfth annual meeting in the city of Winnipeg, February 19th. The president, W. A. Dunbar, occupied the chair, and the following members were present: W. H. Smith, Carman; W. R. Taylor, Portage la Prairie; W. J. Hinman, Winnipeg; H. F. Whaley, Glenboro; G. W. Harrison, Cypress River; J. McGillivray, Manitoba; W. S. Henderson, Carberry; W. Swenerton, Carberry; J. J. Irvine,



CORALL ON THE RANCH OF J. EWING, TRAIL CREEK, ALTA.

plied that it was caused by there being a great quantity of joint oil in the bursa, which made a bulging out in the part where the tissues permitted it to swell. More common in heavy breeds of horses. Where the swelling is very large it may be a sign of disease.

In reply to questions, the doctor said: By "sweeny" one means a wasting away of the muscles, usually of the shoulder, but sometimes used indiscriminately to apply to other parts of the body, the hip, for example.

When a horse is walking or trotting, observe the gait to see if there is a well-balanced motion. If there is an unevenness in the gait, or limping, some lameness can be detected.

Navicular disease is generally seen in contracted feet. Put the horse with contracted feet in motion and we observe the peculiar way in which it moves, as if they were tender. This is an indication of sore feet.

By turning a horse round quickly and backing it, we can tell whether the animal has spinal trouble. With some horses it is impossible to back up.

If, in turning a horse round, we notice an uncertainty of movement, the horse may have "swamp fever." Take the temperature by the use of the thermometer, and in any case where the temperature is one or two degrees above the normal, the horse is unsound, and no certificate should be given as to its health.

Examine the joints if they are of a normal size, as "knuckling" is another ailment in horses. This, however, is more due to hard work than unsoundness. Some horses are born this way.

OSHAWA MIRACLE IS EXPLAINED

How a Remarkable Case of
Paralysis Was Cured.

THE MOST INTERESTING
MAN IN CANADA.

Joseph Brown Attracts Attention of Physicians, Scientists, and Sick People.



JOSEPH BROWN.

From The Mail and Empire.

OSHAWA, Ont., Mar. 1st. — Joseph Brown, whose case was fully reported in The Mail and Empire some days ago, seems to be the most talked-of and written-about man in Canada. He is in receipt daily of many letters from all over the Dominion. Physicians and scientists, as well as sick people, write him, and many and often amusing questions are asked. To all Mr. Brown answers: "I have given my sworn statements, and it tells my story. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me, and that after I had been partially paralyzed and unable to move for over four months, and given up by many doctors."

Many people have been puzzled as to how a kidney medicine can cure paralysis. This is easily understood when it is remembered that the kidney poison, which is the direct result of kidney weakness, is most destructive to all healthy tissue and nerve.

Seventy-five per cent. of all nervous diseases, paralysis and brain troubles is directly caused by weak kidneys, allowing violent poisons to escape through the system to derange and destroy.

Dodd's Kidney Pills, by correcting the action of the kidneys, encourage these natural filters of the blood to extract and expel the poisons, thus removing the cause of many of these dangerous ailments, which are not generally spoken of as kidney diseases.

September. Reduced railway fares would be obtainable, and all who went could depend upon having a profitable and enjoyable visit. He hoped a large number would make use of the opportunity.

The secretary-treasurer read his annual report, showing a membership of 75, and a surplus in the treasury of some \$400.

The examiners reported that during the year four candidates presented themselves for examination, of which two were successful, C. D. McGillivray, of Binscarth, and R. D. Scurfield, of Crystal City, both graduates of the McKillop Veterinary College, Chicago.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted as follows:—
President, S. A. Cox, Brandon.
Vice-President, A. M. Livingstone, Melita.



In Olden Days
men were broken on the wheel,
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This stylish Skirt is made of a beautifully figured lustrous black Poplin, of exceedingly good value, and is lined throughout with a good quality lining—one that will last for a long time. The skirt is five gored, and has an inverted box pleat back. It is perfectly made, and undoubtedly a great bargain at the price, and did we not sell hundreds of them we could not begin to offer the skirts at anything like the above figure. Better write for one to-day.

When ordering please give lengths desired at front and back, as also the waist measurement.

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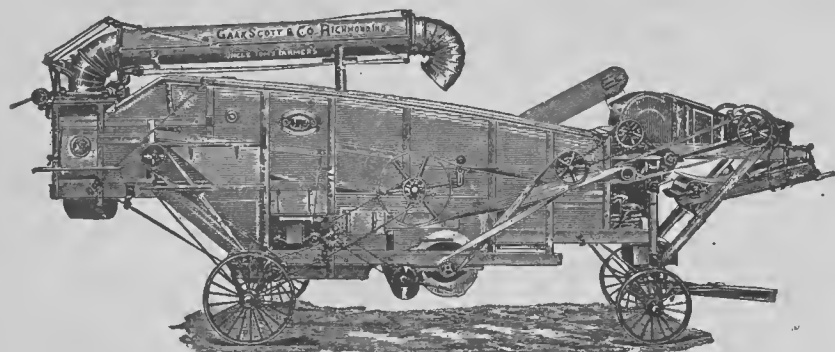
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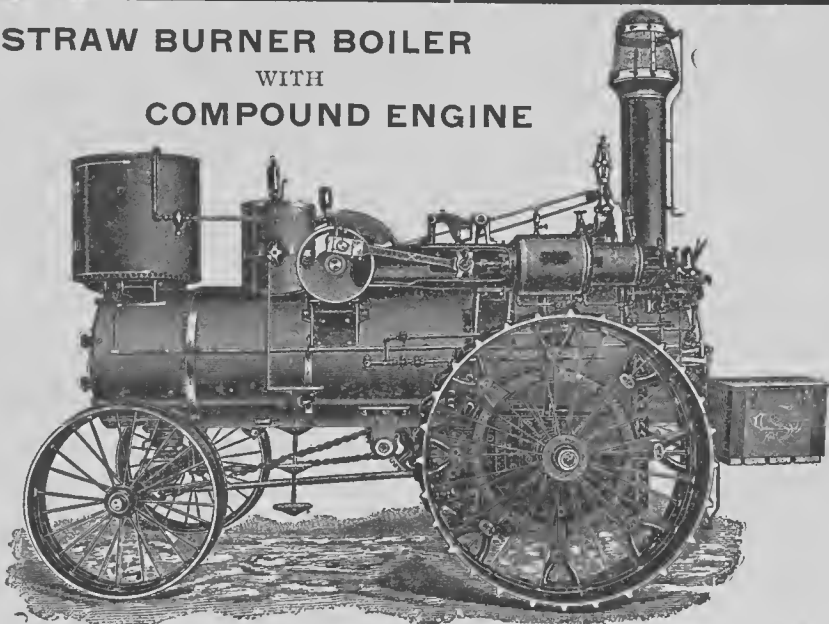
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Transfer Agents, JOHNSTON & STEWART

Sec.-Treas. and Registrar, F. Torrance, Winnipeg.

Examiners, W. A. Dunbar, W. R. Taylor and F. Torrance.

Other Members of Council, W. S. Henderson and W. Swenerton, of Carberry.

Auditors, C. Little, W. E. Martin.

The association passed unanimously the following resolution congratulating Dr. Rutherford upon his recent appointment: "Resolved, that this association rejoices in the elevation of one of its members to the most important post in the Dominion open to the veterinary profession, that of Chief Veterinary Inspector to the Department of Agriculture, and wishes to place on record its appreciation of Dr. Rutherford's work as a founder of this association and as one of its most active members, and hereby tenders him its heartiest congratulations and wishes him every success in his new sphere."

The association, also by unanimous vote, elected Dr. Rutherford an honorary associate.

A resolution was passed to memorialize the Dominion government to appropriate a sum of money for the investigation of the disease of horses commonly known as "swamp fever," which is continuing to cause great losses in parts of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Dr. W. A. Hilliard read a paper upon an interesting surgical case occurring in his practice. An animated discussion followed, in which the subject of the mallein test was also brought up and some interesting experiences related.

In the hope of inducing the presentation of a larger number of papers at the next meeting, the following resolution, moved by W. A. Dunbar, seconded by J. A. Stevenson, was passed: "That three prizes, to consist of books or instruments, be offered for competition for the best essays or reports of cases presented at the annual meeting, competition limited to members who have never read a paper before this association, the meeting to decide upon the merits of the papers."

After the usual votes of thanks to the retiring president, the essayist and the city council, the meeting adjourned.

The semi-annual meeting will be held in Brandon in July.

PAINT.

"WHEN BUYING, WHY NOT GET THE BEST?"

This applies quite as much to paint as to any other article; even as it is false economy to buy shoddy cloth, although at a low price, so it shows lack of wisdom to buy shoddy paint. It costs as much to have shoddy cloth made up as if it were honest goods, and it costs as much to apply poor paint as it does a reliable article.

The record of the last 18 years during which time "Stephens' Ready Mixed Paints" have been on the market, proves that it is possible to make a Paint all ready for use as good as, if not better than any ordinary painter can mix it. The quality of the oil is the life of the paint.

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AMONG THE BREEDERS.

R. S. Fulton, Moose Jaw, Assa., has sold the Thoroughbred stallion Rumpus to Wm. Dewar, Battleford, Sask.

Thirty stallions are said to have been brought into the Brandon district this year.

J. A. S. Macmillan, Brandon, has sold 18 Shropshire rams to D. Marlatt, Moose Jaw.

D. J. Dutton, Kenlis, has sold his Short-horn bull, Douglas, to Henry Shannon at a good figure.

C. C. Castle, Foxton, Man., has sold the yearling Shorthorn bull, Strathleven's Hero, to George Oliver, Carberry.

J. Simpson, Poplar Point, Man., has sold a number of Galloways to N. Boyd, M.P., Carberry.

A. Cummings, Lone Tree, has sold a pair of two-year-old Angus heifers to Percy F. Weiss, Pense, Assa., at \$100 each.

Over 60,000 sheep are said to have been recently imported into the southern part of Alberta.

Wm. Kitson, Burnside, Man., wishes to inform The Farmer readers that he is sold out for the season of Mammoth Bronze turkeys and Toulouse geese.

H. A. Munz, one of the best known ranchers of the High River district, has just died at his rancho, to which he had only a day or two before been taken from the Calgary hospital.

Murdoch McKenzie, Wellwood, Man.: "I sold my Coach stallion, Young Byard, to David McFadden, of Eden, Man. This horse is well known, and has become noted as a splendid sire and sure getter."

We are pleased to note the enterprise of Clayton Peterson, of Guelph, Ont., and Prince Albert, Sask. In his advt. in our Feb. 5th issue he announced 100 head of work horses, as well as different classes of pure bred stock as ready to ship from the east.

John S. Robson, Manitou, Man., writes: "We have sold 24 head of Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers since last fall. Sales were made principally to Manitoba farmers. If the demand for Shorthorns keeps up for a few years, there will be some good cattle to ship out of this country."

John R. Gunn, Arden, reports the recent purchase from Jos. Laidler, Neepawa, of two nine months old breeding Berkshire sows. Mr. Gunn expects these two to make a valuable addition to his breeding Berkshire stock, as both are good animals.

Daredevil, perhaps the best trotting stallion in the world, has been sold by the well known breeders, Hamlins, to T. W. Lawson, of Boston, at the figure, as stated, of \$35,000. In pedigree, individual quality and performance, this is a horse of rare quality, and his colts are already showing very high quality.

W. S. Lister, Middlechurch, Man., reports that his herd is coming through the winter nicely, though rather thin, owing to poor fall pastures and over thirty calves. Recent sales are the imported red bull calf from Lady Dorothy 30th, brother to J. G. Barron's new imported herd bull, to Thos. Usher, of Campbellville, and a white Rosebud bull to W. Schofield, for his Otterburne ranch.

Knight's Sons, of Raymond, a new point being opened up in the Mormon settlement in Southern Alberta, have bought 37,000 ewes in this States and expect to thoroughly try sheep raising in that part of the country. Last spring the same firm placed somewhere about 3,000 or 4,000 stockers upon the range, and we understand that the capital of this family is also behind the movement of the proposed beet sugar factory.

Hon. John Dryden has in the Breeders' Gazette a very highly appreciative notice of the late John I. Davidson as a breeder and a man. He was among the first to introduce the Cruickshanks cattle and latterly, at Mr. Cruickshanks' own request, became his sole agent for the sale of Sittytown cattle in Canada and America. In his later years failing sight hampered his movements, but once he got his hands on an animal he could judge of its merits with the most clear-eyed.

A recent carload of live stock from eastern breeders contained seven head of Herefords to The Mossom Boyd Co., Prince Albert, Sask.; two Yorkshires to J. B. Findlay, Sheol Lake, Man.; Shorthorn bull and two heifers to Jas. Harbell, Salmon Arm, B.C.; Shorthorn heifer to Joseph Duthie, Hartney, Man.; Shorthorn cow and calf to Dr. Hopkins, Neepawa, Man.; and two Leicester ewes to G. Rankin & Son, Hamiota, Man.

Messrs. A. & J. Chadbourne, Ralphton, report the sale through their advertisement in The Nor-West Farmer of one ten months old Shorthorn bull to J. Smith, Oak River, and also of their Clydesdale stallion, The McKinnon, and a fifteen months old bull to S. Beach, of Regina. We understand Mr. Beach is very much pleased with the stallion and, as he has left some good stock in the Oak Lake district, he may be expected to do useful work about his new home.

John Clark, of Crowfoot, Alta., recently sold a carload of horses to H. E. Hamilton, of Sidney, Man. The horses are rising four and five years, and are of the blocky sort, weighing from 1,400 to 1,555 pounds, a weight

satisfactory indeed for horses of this age coming right off the grass in the middle of winter. They are said to have been pronounced by competent judges to be one of the best lots that ever left Alberta. Mr. Clarke has been in the horse business in Alberta for nineteen years, and has never used anything but Clyde sires, having been the owner of some rather good stallions.

John A. Turner, of Calgary, who has recently returned from a stock purchasing trip in Ontario, has secured a consignment of eight Clydesdale stallions and five females. The stallions are Royal Briton, rising three years; Matchless, rising two years; Glen Morris, rising two years; Glencoe, two years; Orrial's Prince, two years; Ornament, two years; Glen Nevis, yearling; and Royal MacQueen, yearling. The females are Son-sie Lass and her yearling filly, MacMarget, Miss Charming Eva, yearling, and a two-year-old filly by Two-in-one. The description of this stock seems to indicate some very fine lines of breeding, backed up by considerable individual value, and we are pleased to note Mr. Turner's enterprise. The animals will be shipped west in April.

Andrew Graham, of the Forest Home Farm, if offering for sale his show and stock bull, Robbie O'Day—22672—, well-known to most of our readers. No doubt he will part with this bull very reluctantly, as he has sired some very fine young stock, but the herd is not large enough to warrant the keeping of two bulls. Robbie O'Day is a well bred bull, having for his sire Prime Minister (imp.), bred by Duthie, he by Chesterfield, and out of Princess Lovely, of one of the best Cruickshanks families. His dam was by Challenge, the show and stock bull that made the Russell herd famous; he by Barmpton Hero. A number of the get of Robbie O'Day have been winners at Winnipeg and Brandon. Mr. Graham is also offering the two-year-old bull, Veracity—31449—, sired in quarantine, by (imp.) Knuckle Duster, an Augusta bred bull of rare merit and breeding. Veracity is out of Beauty 16th (imp.), a fine cow of the celebrated family bearing that name. Veracity has been a 1st prize winner wherever shown, including Winnipeg and Brandon shows.

F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie, writes: "Since writing you I have made sales of the following stock: To R. & J. W. Brydon, Portage la Prairie, one dark red bull, 10 months old, a son of Lyndhurst 4th, dam Brown Bess 2nd. To Richard Lea, Franklin, another red son of Lyndhurst 4th, Lyndhurst of Plainview, dam Nelly's Duchess 2nd. Mr. Lea has a small herd of Shorthorns and this bull should do well with them, as it is seldom you see a get of old Lyndhurst's that is not a good one. Although those two bulls are right good ones, I have a few more left of equally high merit and whoever has the good luck to secure the balance of them will make no mistake. This year's calves, 10 in number, are as usual all stamped with the good qualities of Lyndhurst and Spicy Robin. I am more than pleased with the work Spicy Robin is doing in my herd. Every calf is built to carry his flesh in the right place. I have had an unusual call for Berkshires lately. I have been shipping at the rate of one a day for nearly a month. Among my more recent sales are: To A. C. Louth, Stephendell, Man., two sows and one boar; to A. J. Goodall, Bathgate, North Dakota, two sows and one boar; to D. B. Hobbs, Forest River, Man., one boar; to E. L. Insley, ons sow; to A. B. Smith, Moosomin, one boar; to Jas. McTavish, Reaburn, one sow; to W. C. Martin, Regina, one boar; to H. W. Thompson, Riga, Assa., one boar; also to W. H. Roland, Portage la Prairie; one Cotswold ram to W. J. Webster, Yorkton, Assa. We have also disposed of a large number of B. P. Rock cockerels. The spring crop of lambs are beginning to come in pairs and strong."

James Yule, Crystal City, Man., in a recent letter, says: "The following are a few of the recent sales from the Prairie Home: Ribbon's Choice, 34694, got by Blue Ribbon (imp.), 17085, dam Rosehill, 21161, to John H. Hawkins, Ninga. Mr. Hawkins is starting a Shorthorn herd and like some of the other breeders in that district, will be satisfied with nothing but the best, as in addition to being 'bred in the purple,' his purchase is a grand show bull, winning second place as a yearling at the Pan-American over the \$2,000 bull owned by Senator Hanna. To Dr. Tcmalin and Montgomerys, Deloraine, the white bull, Jack Frost, winner of first prize in the calendar year class in Winnipeg. He was sired by Judge, 23419, dam Beauty. To Rev. D. D. McArthur, Lauder, the roan bull, Judge 3rd, got by Judge, out of Eva 2nd. To Rev. J. Craig Watt, Niagara, North Dakota, the Ayrshire bull, Surprise of Frairies Home, winner of first prize as yearling in Winnipeg. There has been more demand for pigs this winter than for several years. The demand for Yorkshires and Berkshires is about even, but we have only had one enquiry for Tamworths. The following is a few of our sales: 'To Wm. Mey, Niverville, one Berkshire and one Yorkshire boar; to C. B. Fast, Morris, one boar; to Samuel Roberts, Clearwater, one boar; to Geo. Gregory, Ninga, one boar; two sows to Alex. McKenzie, Larivière; two sows to J. Fowler, Pilot Mound; one sow to George McKittrick, Crystal City; one Yorkshire boar and sow to Parrish Bros., Mountain View, Alta.; one Yorkshire boar to J. Dishar, Deloraine; one boar to Thos. Smallcomb, Crystal City; one boar to J. J. Stewart, Gladstone; one boar and sow to J. H. Hawkins, Ninga; one Berkshire boar to David Allison, Roland. We still have a few good Yorkshire boars on hand which will be fit for service in May. We are now booking orders for spring pigs, as we have 20 sows to farrow this spring, and we intend to bring some sows which have been bred from Ontario, so

that we can furnish pairs not akin, as we think this plan is better than keeping so many boars. Our flock of Shropshires has done remarkably well this winter. We have sold nearly all our ram lambs, also a few ewes."

Ontario Provincial Live Stock Sales.

The provincial auction sale of registered live stock held at Guelph on Feb. 26th was well patronized and very successful. Seventy-seven Shorthorn bulls and 37 females of the same breed were listed. Three Polled Angus bulls and one Galloway were also offered. The average price paid for bulls was \$96, and of females, \$104, the latter running up to an average of one-third higher than the estimated value placed upon them by the owners. In a few cases where bidding was considered too slack, Commissioner Hodson had the animals withdrawn from the ring, and offered them later, in this way providing against animals being sacrificed. Some of the animals entered in the catalogue of offerings were not brought out. Most of the buying was done by Ontario farmers, but two or three bulls were sold to come west, Messrs. Moore, of Birtle, and Kerr, of Medicine Hat, being amongst the purchasers.

Glasgow Stallion Show.

This is the great Clydesdale show of the year, combining business with keen competition for honors. This year there were 30 horses over four years shown, and for the fourth time Hiawatha 10067 was at the top. He is 10 years old and the Cawdor Cup, which he has won for four years, is the champion cup for Scotland. Two of his sons, Marcellus and Labori, competed with him. The winner in the 3-year-old open class was Marmion, son of Prince Alexander, another Cawdor Cup champion. In 2-year-olds Ardethen, 11246, was first. It takes a wonderfully good horse to get even a place at Glasgow and the honor is valued accordingly.

Medicine Hat Stock Growers.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Medicine Hat Stock Growers' Association was held there on March 1st. Present—Messrs. Sissons, Finlay, Becker, Bray, Hargrave and W. R. Johnston.

After arranging for herding the bulls owned by the members, the question of fire guards was taken up. It was agreed that the secretary write the Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina, and request that further legislation be enacted and the Prairie Fires Ordinance be amended by compelling all railway and government fire guards to be ploughed before the 31st of July in each year, and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner of Agriculture, Regina, and one to H. A. Greeley, M. L. A.

The frequent destruction of cattle by trains on the Crow's Nest Railroad was then discussed and a resolution come to, calling on the C. P. R. to fence its track from Dunmore to Winnifred.

It was also agreed that the secretary be instructed to write the C. P. R. authorities or the state of the stock yards at Stair, Dunmore and Walsh, and to request that squeezers be erected in stock yards as promissd, and scales installed at Walsh and Stair stock yards.

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The Slocum treatment is revolutionary because it provides a new application for every stage of the disease. The failures of inoculation by Paris scientists are overcome by Dr. Slocum through progressive drug force. The diseases leading to Consumption are also mastered so that once the bacilli are removed from the lungs, there remains no other germ-breeding menace.

The Slocum System cures Grip and its baneful after-effects, dangerous Coughs, Bronchitis and every known form of pulmonary disease.

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You are invited to test what this system will do for you, if you are sick, by writing for a

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The Slocum System is a positive cure for Consumption, that most insidious disease, and for all Lung Troubles and Disorders, complicated by Loss of Flesh, Coughs, Catarrh, Asthma, Bronchitis and Heart Troubles.

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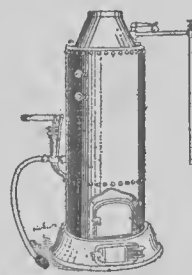
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As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on veterinary matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and symptoms clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Eczema Rubrum.

Subscriber, McLean, Assa.: "Dog's fores foot became sore and be limped. I looked and found it red and hair coming off. I thought it might have been tramped upon, but it got worse and sometimes is all wet and red. At other times is dried and looks better. A purple spot appeared, then two spots, and now it seems to be more purple all over. Trouble has appeared on his hind leg or foot, and has got higher on the fore one. Sometimes it looks very sore. He is always outside, except on a very bad night; is well fed, principally on bread, and is always fat. He is a collie, and has thick long hair. We think it some skin disease, or that his blood is out of order. I gave him half a dessertspoonful of sulphur in biscuit every morning for three weeks."

Answer.—Your dog is suffering from eczema, a skin disease common in dogs, especially when they get fat and lazy. Twice a week give him a dessertspoonful of fluid extract of cascara sagrada, and don't overfeed him. Apply the following lotion to the diseased parts twice a day:—Icthyol half an ounce, glycerine half an ounce, water eight ounces.

Snagged.

J. A. Neilson, Stony Mountain, Man.: "Mare got snagged one month ago on inside of hock joint and had to travel seventy miles home. On arriving was poulticed over twelve hours and after that lead and zinc used as a wash. Leg healed over where it was snagged in about a week, but broke out on opposite side. Second place healed in a few days, and was opened in front to let out water that collected around joint. It is still swollen and sore."

Answer.—There is a strong probability that there is a splinter of wood remaining in the tissues somewhere near the point where the snag entered. The part will not heal permanently until this is removed.

Amenorrhœa.

Subscriber, Broadview, Assa.: "Let me know what to do to bring a bitch into heat. I have a pure-bred hound, now 2½ years old, and she has only been in heat once. She is in fine healthy condition and has not been bred."

Answer.—Feed her chiefly on meat well seasoned with pepper, and give her plenty of exercise. Twice a week give her five drops dilute phosphoric acid.

Enteritis.

B. P., Gleichen, Alta.: "A calf eight months old, being weaned, showed symptoms similar to those produced in animals suffering from colic and was given, as the sole remedy at hand, two doses of warm oatmeal gruel with about a gill of cognac and a tablespoonful of ginger in each, which relieved the animal from acute pain, and the following day it moved about freely, although dull and somewhat listless. It looked bright in the eyes and ate moderately well of hay, but notwithstanding that it was kept from drinking cold water for two days, it would never partake of water from which the chill had been removed. The excrement, which was at first of a green slimy character, became almost normal and after the acute stage passed there was no symptom to indicate but that the calf would slowly recover. On the tenth day after the attack of acute pain, however, a slight swelling of the sheath of the penis was observed, which inside of three hours increased very considerably and extended from the navel to the back part of the abdomen, and upon opening was found to be composed of jelly-like substance, having a dark blood-colored centre and radiating branches. A watery fluid exuded upon cutting the tissue. A large quantity of clear water was found surrounding the stomach and intestines, the latter being of a dark purplish color, filled with green slimy liquid. The gall was swollen to three times its normal size and contained a dark green fluid almost of the consistency of molasses. The lungs had small dark colored patches throughout. Please state the cause of the sickness, if it be contagious and the best treatment in case of future similar occurrences."

Answer.—The calf died from enteritis, an inflammatory disease of the intestines and not contagious, probably caused by some mistake in feeding.

Enlargement on Knee—Out of Condition.

Subscriber, Elm Creek, Man.: "I have a mare, ten years old, that has a soft lump on both sides of knee joint. Leg is now stiff. What can I do for her? 2. Mare, seven years old, apparently in good condition, suddenly quit eating and drinking. Had her examined by a V.S., who said she was out of condition. Gave her a dose of oil and some condition powders, but she did not get any better for a month. Is a little better now, but not right."

Answer.—1. Clip the hair off the swellings and rub in a little mercurial ointment once a day.

2. Hard to say what is the matter here. Probably the digestive organs are out of sorts. Give her a tablespoonful of the following twice a day: Powdered sulphate of soda one pound, chloride of sodium one pound, bicarbonate of soda two ounces, nuxvomica two ounces. Mix thoroughly.

Lumpy Jaw.

Subscriber, Stonewall, Man.: "I have a young Shorthorn bull with a lump coming under and on the inside of jaw; not fast to the jawbone, but loose and hard. Is it lumpy jaw? What can I do to remove it?"

Answer.—Your bull is probably affected with lumpy jaw and you had better treat him for that disease, either by applying one of the remedies advertised in this paper for its cure, or by putting him through the iodide of potash treatment. This consists in giving from one to two drachms of the drug twice daily until it produces scurfiness of the skin and a watery discharge from the nose. Then discontinue for a week while the animal is physicked with Epsom salts. If necessary resume treatment afterwards.

G. W., Stonewall, Man.: "I have a heifer one year old with swelling on jaws and throat. It seems to be worse in the morning. She eats heartily, but is very poor and weak. I feed her oats and bran."

Answer.—Very likely this is a case of lumpy jaw. For treatment see answer to another correspondent in this issue.

D. Japp, Neepawa, Man.: "Cow in calf has lump under jaw which has broken and discharges very offensive matter. Think it is lumpy jaw. Appetite good. Can it be cured or can I put anything on it to dry it up? Sbs calves next month. Will her milk be good?"

Answer.—Inject tincture of iodine into the cavity the matter is coming from, and if possible retain the iodine there for two or three minutes by closing the opening with the fingers. Give the cow twice a day one drachm of iodide of potash, dissolved in a little water. The disease is purely local and will not affect the wholesomeness of the milk.

Injury to Shoulder.

Constant Reader, Glen Ewen, Assa.: "1. Filly, rising three years old, was, when four months old, frightened by a dog and ran against a building with her head turned half way round, looking at the dog. Sbs struck with such force that she dropped to the ground. She got up after a while, but was very lame on right front leg, and was very wet with sweat on shoulder, angling a little forward towards the top of shoulder. I used liniment and she became sound in a few weeks, but always sweats on the same spot when taken into stable over night. The sweat is dropping from her some mornings. 2. Will this hurt her for work, as I would like to work her in the spring? 3. Would you advise giving her another year's rest?"

Answer.—1. Rub in a little of the following every evening on the part that sweats: Liniment of belladonna two ounces, methylated spirits six ounces.

2. If she shows no sign of soreness or lameness after the first day's work she will probably be able to continue without any injury.

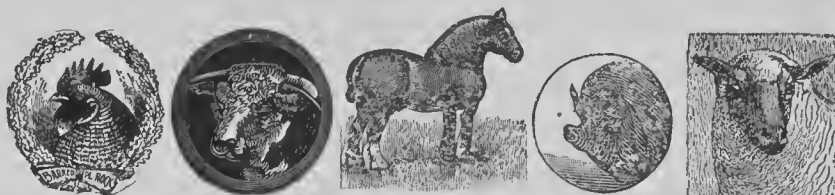
3. Unless a well grown, strong filly, she is too young for hard work, and in that case should be allowed another year for development.

Chews Old Boots.

W., Stonewall, Man.: "Some of my cows spend half their time chewing old boots or other leather. They are well fed on upland hay and some straw, and there is a lump of rock salt which they sometimes go to, but they seem to prefer the boots. One of them was chewing boots nearly all last summer. They are in fair to good condition. What is the cause and remedy? 2. What is the earliest age that a well grown young mare should be bred?"

Answer.—1. It is claimed by some that this is an indication that some necessary ingredient is lacking in the diet of the animal, and the system is craving for something which it requires and cannot get. Others think it merely a habit picked up in idleness and by imitation of others, like the gum chewing habit of some representatives of the human race. It usually is looked on as an indication that salt is needed, but as your cattle have access to salt at any time, there must be some other attraction in the flavor of old boots which is not apparent to us.

2. If well developed may be bred at three, but it is much better, both for man and progeny, to wait until five.



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Injury to Hock.

R. Hopkinson, Horse Hills, Alta.: "Mare caulked herself the day before Christmas in the hind leg two inches below the hock (inside) or just about the small scaphoid bone. It has gathered and broken in three different places close together, and is very much swollen, but now has ceased to run. Have bathed three times a day with hot water and syringe, using butter antimony, and have dressed it with carbolic salve and kept it well bandaged. Now it seems to have become a hard lump with considerable heat in it. She is very lame and just puts the toe down. The flesh seems to be shrinking on the lump."

Answer.—The bone must have been injured at the time the mare caulked herself, and there is now chronic arthritis or inflammation of the joint. This will take some time in subsiding and very likely will leave a permanent enlargement of the joint resembling a spavin. You should bathe it with cold water for five minutes at a time, thrice a day, and afterwards rub in a little of the following liniment: Menthol half an ounce, guaiacol two drachms, oil of origanum one ounce, methylated spirits one pint. When acute symptoms are allayed and the pain has subsided, apply a fly blister, and repeat it every two weeks until the lameness is gone.

Premature Lactation.

Old Subscriber, Beaver, Man.: "I. Mare due to foal in three months appears in good health; food consists of hay and half gallon mixed bran and shorts twice a day. Has a large flow of milk, which will run in streams from her at times. Please let me know if there is anything wrong with the mare, as I have never seen a case like it before so long before foaling. 2. Horse had a severe cough for about three weeks, but appeared to feed as usual, when suddenly started to swell in legs, and when led out walked stiff; while drinking would take a mouthful and hold his head up to swallow and drink only about half a pailful at a time. Appetite also failed. Food consisted of hay and oats, three quarts twice a day. Got all right in a few days. What was the matter?"

Answer.—1. This abnormal activity of the milk glands is not infrequently seen in mares and is not an indication of disease. Paint the udder with belladonna liniment once or twice a day. Do not milk the mare. 2. Your horse has had an attack of influenza with sore throat and oedema of the legs.

Hepatic Abscess.

W. H. Ross, Suval Lake, Man.: "I have a horse coming seven years old which a year ago this winter did not seem to thrive as he ought. Had his mouth looked after, also gave him some oil. He was very thin and sleepy when I finished seeing. Worked him until the first of July, when he became lame. He got a little silver under the frog, which I did not find for some time. He was let run on the prairie, and one day I noticed a lump on his side about the size of a small egg. It looked as though it was from a fly bite. It grew until it was the size of a saucer. Took him to the V. S. and had it lanced. Quite a quantity of offensive blood and matter came out. It kept running for about a month and seemed to be about all right when another swelling came on a little farther back and grew to about the same size. I had it lanced and there must have been over a pailful of discharge. The sore kept running for about a month, when another came on between the two and broke itself, and the three kept running for a long time. I kept them open as long as I could and washed them out with carbolic and water. I thought the horse was going to die with the pain of the first attack. He would not eat, and his backbone took quite a twist. The V.S. could not make out the cause of these growths on his side. They seemed to be as big inside as they were outside, for after the pailful of stuff coming away the swelling was still the same size as it was. They occurred just where the trace rubs. These have healed up, but the horse does not seem to be improving very fast. He is getting two quarts of oats and hay twice a day, and is let out around the stacks through the day. He can get salt when he wants it. What caused the swellings? There seems to be a strong smell about him yet. What is best to do for him?"

Answer.—Your horse appears to have had an abscess in his liver which fortunately has discharged to the outside. The case is uncertain, perhaps parasitic invasion. This process could not go on without serious damage to the liver and consequent injury to the horse's health. You want to take good care of him and build up his strength with good feed and tonic medicines. Give a large tablespoonful of the following powder in his feed three times a day: Soda bicarb. one pound, gentian half a pound, ferri sulph. four ounces, ginger two ounces.

Swelled Leg.

Subscriber, Heron, Assa.: "I have a mare that is very badly swollen on the left hind leg. Swelling started in front of hock and extends from hock to fetlock. It is also swelling up to the stifle. Swelling appeared the middle of November. She is a little lame at times. There is a lump about the size of a hen's egg in front of hock."

Answer.—Bathe the leg with hot water twice a day, afterwards rubbing in a little of the following liniment: Iodine half an ounce, pot. iodide half an ounce, menthol two drachms, methylated spirits one pint.

Don't feed much grain until regular work begins, and exercise her every day. The following powder twice daily will assist in removing the swelling: Digitalis leaves half a drachm, pot. bicarb. half an ounce. To make one powder.

Injury to Heifer.

Subscriber, Ninette, Man.: "A heifer two years and three months old, which had calved a little over a month ago, left the rest of the cattle to get service from a neighbor's bull. When she came back the vagina and rectum were greatly swollen and much protruded, and the animal was in great pain. I think she is hurt in the back also. I attribute the trouble to other cattle constantly mounting her, and the bull, which was loose with the herd, injuring her in some way during the act of service. The swellings have gone down, and she can with difficulty pass water and her natural droppings. She eats hardly anything now and drinks very little, and comes back to the stable as soon as she can, leaving the other cattle, which she never did before. Is milking."

Answer.—The heifer has received a serious injury to vagina or rectum, and the extent of it is not visible externally. This injury is quite likely to remain permanent and may result in death, as any interference with the free passage of the excretions has a most serious effect on the health. A veterinary surgeon, after examining the internal parts, could advise you what chance, if any, there is of curing her, but if professional aid is not at hand we think the best way would be to fatten her if possible and make her into beef.

Parasites External and Internal.

J. J. L., Medicine Hat, Assa.: "I have a team of mares which are troubled with small worms, also have large dark colored lice like the ox lice. One mare is with foal, so am afraid to give her ordinary medicine to exterminate the pests."

Answer.—The small worms mentioned are usually called "pin worms" and infest the rectum and adjacent part of the large bowel where they can best be treated by injections. Take one pound of quassia chips, boil in two gallons of water, strain, and inject a pint every day. No danger to the mare in foal. For the lice you can either clip the mares, or if that is inconvenient apply fish oil along the spine from the ears to the tail so that it will work down on the skin beneath the hair.

Distemper—Edema—Worms.

Subscriber, Orange Ridge, Man.: "I have two yearling colts with strangles. With one the lump between the jaw has gone without bursting, but it still runs heavy creamy matter at the nose and coughs a little. Bats all right. I opened the lump on the other, but nothing came out. It seems to have difficulty in passing water. When they first look sick I gave 8 or 10 drop doses acoune; fed boiled oats, barley and bran mash; steamed, bathed and poulticed the head. What can I do further? 2. How does acoune work? 3. Aged horse has swelling from sheath forward. Leaves impression when pressed. Feed two gallons oats per day and all the hay he wants. He runs in the yard, but is stabled at night. He was wall tied the fore part of winter while working. 4. Three more horses' coats are rough and wiry. Have worms; one has them five inches long. All the horses and colts have been well fed, but do not show condition for it. They do not feel bad, but don't look well. All had the cough so prevalent during the fore part of winter."

Answer.—1. For the first colt get two ounces of fluid extract of hydrastis and give a tablespoonful twice a day in a little water. The second colt should get a tablespoonful of sweet spirits of nitra twice a day until better. Don't bother with the lumps. They will gradually disappear.

2. Acoune acts chiefly on the heart, causing the pulse to become slower and weaker. 3. The dropsical swelling is merely a symptom of ill-health and will disappear when the horse recovers his usual condition. Give him a physic ball, and after he has been well purged give the following powder twice a day in his feed: Ferri sulph. exsic. half a drachm, pot. bicarb. half an ounce, ground aniseed one drachm.

4. These three should be treated for worms.

Give each of them half an ounce of santonin in a small bran mash after starving them for twelve hours. Skip a day and repeat the dose, and follow the second dose with a physic ball in two hours.

Indigestion.

H. Sidney Crowder, Gladstone, Man.: "The same cow that I wrote you about in the December number (re warts) has been throwing up her cud off and on for the last five or six months. She was in good condition at the beginning of winter, and is well housed, with plenty of good hay and green oat sheaves for feed, and plenty of first-rate water to drink; but she is terribly thin. I will add that she is due to calve in May. I should be much obliged if you would prescribe for her as satisfactorily as you did for the warts, which I am pleased to say do not bother her any more."

Answer.—This cow is suffering from indigestion, and consequently is not obtaining much benefit from her feed. Get the following: Ground gentian one pound, bicarbonate of soda two pounds, salt one pound, nux vomica two ounces, ginger four ounces. Mix well together and give two tablespoonfuls, heaping, twice a day.



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FRED. TORRANCE, REGISTRAR

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Enlargement of Pastern.

New Subscriber, Holmfeld, Man.: "My brother has a running mare eleven years old. Three years ago she fell on the track and hurt her front leg at the pastern joint. She is not lame; only the joint has remained about twice the ordinary size. The swelling is hard. Can we reduce it, and how?"

Answer.—There is not much prospect of reducing a hard enlargement of such long standing. Try the following treatment. Clip off the hair and apply a blister. A week or so later wash off the part, removing all scabs, and once a day rub in a little iodine ointment, a piece the size of a hazel nut.

"Blackleg."

C. L. R., Plumas, Man.: "I have been troubled with blackleg in my calves during the last two years. I noticed in your issue of Feb. 5th an advertisement of blackleg vaccination as a preventative. Do you consider it reliable, or can you recommend anything? 2. Do you think the black breeds of cattle more liable than other breeds? I have heard they are. All of mine that have died with the disease have been black."

Answer.—1. Vaccination, or rather preventive inoculation, is the best method of dealing with this disease, and when properly done is very successful, and nothing better is known; but it must be remembered that it is not a cure for the disease, but only a preventative. You should, therefore, have your herd protected by inoculating them early, before you have lost any, as the price of one heifer will cover the expense.

2. Black cattle are not more subject to it than any other kind.

Growth on Eyelid.

John Bartley, Rosebank, Man.: "I have a cow, nine years old, in good condition; milks well. About a year ago there started a growth around the lower lid of the eye; would stick out like raw meat and appear to rot off. Lately it has gathered and is running. What is the matter and what can I do for it? Is it safe to use the milk? The sore has been running for some days and is very offensive."

Answer.—Cows sometimes have a cancerous growth on the eyelid, and this appears to be such a case. The treatment is to cut out the growth as thoroughly as possible and to cauterize the surface of the wound. There is always a tendency in these growths to recur after removal, so that considering the cost of operation, and the chance that it may not effect a permanent cure, it might be better to prepare her for the butcher at an early date.

Hidebound.

Black Jack, Warleigh, Man.: "I have a Clyde mare eight years old. When she is worked a little she gets into a lather. She is hardly worked two days in a month. She eats very heartily. I feed her bolted barley and oats three times a day, and she gets one gallon each meal. Her hide seems to stick to her ribs and is very tight. Is she hidebound? I have been feeding her on an excellent horse powder."

Answer.—You are overfeeding your mare and not giving her enough exercise. Prepare her for physic by feeding on bran mash without hay for twenty-four hours and then give her the following ball: Barbadoes aloes one ounce, ginger one drachm, soft soap sufficient to make a ball. After this has operated on her, put her on her usual feed but don't give her so much hay. A good armful twice a day is plenty, and see that she gets exercise every day.

Breeding Sow—Obstruction to Breathing.

Subscriber, Culross, Man.: "I have an eleven months old sow which I cannot get in pig; have had her to hog three different times to no profit. Can I do anything more? She comes around every three weeks, and is well in every other way. 2. Have a three-year-old mare which lost her colt through a fall she received. She is not over it yet, was weak in hind parts, but is a little better now. Would you advise any treatment, or will she grow out of it? It is over six months since she lost her foal. Also at same time she took cold in her head. Has no cough, but had a frothy discharge of white color from both nostrils, but this discharge has stopped. Yet the trouble is there; can hear her breathe a rod off and when working it is worse. She sweats behind left ear and about half way down left side of neck. The sweat is of a clammy nature. I had a V. S. examine her and fed her some powders which he gave me. They helped her somewhat, but did not cure her. She is tight in hide and does not do well."

Answer.—1. You had better try her to another boar.

2. Give her a teaspoonful of powdered nuxvomica twice daily in her feed. There is some obstruction to her breathing in the upper part of the respiratory tract. You should apply a blister to the throat. Clip off the hair and rub in the following for ten minutes: Cantharides (powdered) two drachms, lard one and a half ounces. Make an ointment. After this has been applied tie her so that she cannot rub it off, and next day wash the part with soap and water and smear it with lard.

Lymphangitis.

Subscriber, Macleod, Alta.: "I have a horse 12 years old that has been kept steadily at work for past year. He has hitherto been in good health, but about a week ago he refused his oats. On examination I noticed his right leg very much swollen, and the horse would frequently lift it from the ground and groan with pain. Next day he recovered his appetite, but his leg is still so swollen that he can scarcely move around, and there is now a swelling under his belly and around the sheath. These swellings are quite hard and so painful that the horse cannot bear to have them touched. His pulse and temperature seem right. The horse has not lain down since first attack. I may also mention that this horse has been in the habit of urinating oftener than other horses, but seemed in good health. What is the ailment? How long before he will be fit to work? What treatment should I adopt? 2. Which kind of collar would be best for a mare with very tender shoulders, straw or pneumatic?"

Answer.—1. Your horse has had a sharp attack of lymphangitis, and you may now have difficulty in getting the swollen leg reduced to the natural size. Taks of acetate of potash two ounces, fluid ext. of huchu one ounce, water to make an eight ounce mixture. Give a tablespoonful three times a day. Bathe the swollen leg with hot water twice daily, afterwards rubbing in a little methylated alcohol. As soon as the pain permits it, give him exercise. Let the diet be light until he is fit to work.

2. Pneumatic. The shoulders can be toughened by bathing them after work with salt and water.

Weakness in Kidneys.

E. E. Bowen, Carnoustie, Assa.: "Mare 8 years old seems weak in hind quarters at times; does not flinch when pressed over the kidneys. Drew a load twelve miles with her. She sweats easily and could not do her share. Is in good spirits when turned out; feeds well and looks well. Am feeding two oat sheaves a day with oat straw; sometimes a little millet."

Answer.—Don't feed any more millet; it is unsuited to horses, and in conjunction with straw forms a constipating diet. The mare should get some bran added to her ration to correct this, and for the weakness in the kidneys give her every second day a tablespoonful of powdered resin in the feed.

Early Lambing.

Subscriber, Mountain View, Alta.: "I have decided to try early lambing, and am having grief. I have lost five out of eight. I have tried feeding by hand, but have failed; have not raised one. Have fed pure cow's milk, giving small quantities and often, but lambs die anyway. Would be glad for some information. 2. One ewe, yearling past, brought lamb in January all right, and lamb grew fine till two weeks ago. Then ewe took some sort of fever; wool became dead, raising from the skin. Will eat but very little oats and no hay. I fed bran mash until she became quite loose in the bowels. She stands with head down or turned to right, and when she moves she turns in a circle. Does not seem to get any better. I have been feeding oats since lamb came. She was in excellent condition before she took sick."

Answer.—1. In a cold climate like this there is much risk in having lambs come early, and unless artificially heated pens are provided for ewes at lambing there is sure to be heavy loss. No farm animal is so tender and helpless at birth as a young lamb, and extra care must be taken to protect them from cold.

2. The ewe has probably taken cold after lambing and is in feverish condition. Take fluid extract of gentian, two ounces, of ginger half an ounce, carbonate of ammonia one ounce, water one quart. Give a tablespoonful in a pint of gruel three times a day.

Premature Lactation.

Joseph Irwin, Macgregor, Man.: "I have a mare which was put to the horse the last of June, and for a month now the milk has been running from her, sometimes in a stream, and again dropping. She is in good condition, feeds well and is fed a small quantity of bran and shorts twice a day. Bag is quite warm, she has not been working much of late."

Answer.—You should give your mare more exercise and perhaps less feed, but as you do not say how much grain you are giving this is uncertain, but there is no doubt about the exercise. You should give her exercise every day, and don't be afraid to work her. As for the bag, rub it every second day with liniment of belladonna, which you can get at any drug store. Don't milk her unless the bag gets so swollen and hard that you are afraid of inflammation, and then only withdraw enough milk to give relief and on no account milk her dry.

Scouring.

Regular Reader, Saskatoon, Sask.: "Fine, large cow, pretty near dry, does not seem to be doing well, although getting very good care and feed. She was down in condition when I got her a month ago, so I gave her about three quarts of wheat chop with a little salt twice a day. Fed oat straw as rough feed until later, when I fed hay, with an occasional change of straw. She gets all the water she can drink twice a day (and she gets away with an awful quantity of it). She doesn't seem to be picking up, but is scouring badly all the time; worse during

the last three weeks. Have stopped the chop rations a few weeks ago and have been giving her nothing but hay, thinking it might have been the chop that was making her scour, but the change does not seem to have made any difference, and as long as she keeps like this I don't expect she will make much headway in putting on flesh. She has a great appetite, eating all the time, and seems to be feeling all right every other way."

Answer.—It is well known that if a beast is put in for stall feeding on chop, etc., it is necessary to begin with a small quantity of chop, and gradually increase it, or else scouring is very likely to be induced. This is probably what has happened to your cow, and the large quantities of water, perhaps a little saline, which she drinks are keeping up the unnatural condition. You should diet her on hay and water, and to each pail of this latter add a teaspoonful of dilute sulphuric acid. If this does not check the diarrhoea in a few days, give her the following powder twice a day: Powdered catechu two drachms, himmuth subgallate one drachm, precipitated chalk half an ounce.

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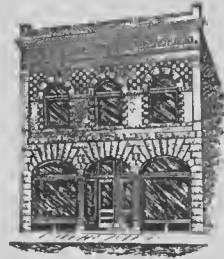
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FARM IMPLEMENTS

Western Retail Implement Dealers.

What is known as the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association met for the third annual gathering in the City of Winnipeg the second week in February. Two days were spent in sessions and a night meeting was also held. There was a very large attendance, showing that the association has become one of the institutions of the west. The President, H. F. Anderson, presided over the various deliberations. His duties were more of an honorary character during the various sittings than otherwise, for there was a noted air of gentlemanliness prevalent all through the gathering. A more orderly or friendly meeting, when the opinions were so diversified, it would be hard to find. There were animated discussions at times, but everything was dealt with in a spirit of fairness.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

The minutes of last annual meeting were read and then President Anderson delivered the following address:—

Gentlemen,—It is with great pleasure that I rise to address you, and to extend to all a hearty welcome to this, our third annual meeting. In doing so, allow me to extend my sincere congratulations to the association on the magnificent increase in its membership that has been attained during the past year, for when we consider the youth of the association it is certainly a showing to be proud of. The fact of its being able to assemble such a magnificent body of men in convention is a most striking and convincing evidence of the importance the implement trade has attained in this western country of ours.

It is hardly necessary for me to remind you, gentlemen, that to obtain the best results the heartiest co-operation is necessary,

working of the association. At present it is only in its infancy, and if we are to accomplish anything it will be by keeping everlastingly at it, which is the only road to success. You must bear in mind that this is practically the first year any actual outside work was done, and even though we have not reached the kernel, I think we can at least see a crack in the shell. After hearing the secretary's report it will be for you to say whether we shall still keep after the kernel or no. In arriving at your decision, you should not only take into consideration the splendid additions to our membership, but also the objects the association has in view, and whether they merit your support.

When you look back to even this time last year, and consider that we had then but thirty names on our register, while we have now some 276 paid-up members, you must admit we have had a most marvellous growth. Indeed, I venture to say it is a record which very few new associations of any kind can surpass. I know when your directors met last spring, after the general meeting, they found themselves confronted with a most difficult problem, namely, as to the best means to be adopted in thoroughly organizing the association. Considering that we only had \$140 in the treasury, it was taking a most serious step for us to engage a secretary to canvass the country. We have all had some experience of the difficulty of introducing new goods, and realized he would have no easy task in front of him. We, however, took the step, believing that

reaped in our west land last season, and though during the early part of the fall heavy rains retarded the harvest work, still the results were very satisfactory. Had the railroad companies been able to handle the immense volumes of wheat as it came from the farmers, the implement men would now be wearing their best Sunday smile, for they would by this time have cleaned up their year's business, and been on easy street. However, we ought indeed to be thankful for the magnificent returns that Manitoba has made, and which, I hope, will be the means of drawing large numbers to the land of the setting sun.

Gentlemen, I thank you for the honor conferred upon me by electing me to the position you did. I have tried to properly fulfill its duties, and if you have found any shortcomings, I trust you will be generous, and overlook them. May the coming year bring a full measure of success to each of you, and may the association share in the general prosperity.

SECRETARY'S REPORT.

Mr. President, Directors and Members.—The appointment of your secretary was made March 28th last and plans at once formulated with President H. F. Anderson and Mr. McKenzie of the work to be pursued.

Leaving Winnipeg April 6th on the C.P.R. main line to Brandon, returning over the Canadian Northern, the results were such as to convince the directors that active organization work should be continued, and

for success to the W. R. I. D. A. The encouragement thus given has been largely responsible for the membership roll obtained.

It is to be regretted that owing to the lateness of the season more were not able to take advantage of the Pan-American trip to Buffalo. There was only one time when a concession could be obtained from the railway companies, and that time proved inopportune to our members. In this connection I might add that we secured the lowest rate made to that objective point. Others looking for excursion rates, among them the commercial travellers' association, were unable to get any concession. Your secretary spent considerable time on this matter, applying direct to American connections and received special concessions through the representatives of the companies, who came directly to Winnipeg for this purpose.

The large membership of the association and united efforts that is now possible should be jealously guarded to protect your interests. Well prepared plans and judicious execution thereof should be your first consideration. In matters of controversy remember that concessions are more easily obtained from a friend than a foe, for the latter has first to be defeated and overthrown, which is a costly enterprise. Harmonious relations between the members of this association, and that of the members of the Winnipeg Carriage and Implement Dealers should be a prime consideration and I am satisfied from my interviews with that body, collectively and individually, that any matters you desire to present to them will be treated with consideration for the best interests of the trade.

To further the work of the association your secretary went to Crookston, Minnesota, in January last, where the retail dealers of North Dakota and Minnesota were in session. The large gathering, hearty and spontaneous enthusiasm, and active interest displayed in the discussion of the important questions dealt with will be of much value to me in the prosecution of association work. The whole of the Western States from the Ohio to the Pacific are now federated into one great association and the work to be prosecuted during the ensuing year will mark an important epoch in the implement trade.

A valuable feature that could be introduced into our association work is that of mutual fire insurance. At the Crookston convention, the president of the Minnesota Hardware Dealers' Association, Mr. O'Brien, outlined the manner of procedure and results obtain-



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Chicago.



W. H. HUTCHINSON,
Winnipeg,
President and Manager of
The Fairchild Co.



C. W. RUSSELL,
Crookston.



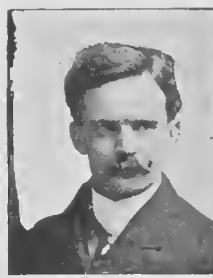
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Harvester Co.



E. A. MOTT,
Winnipeg,
Manager of Cockshutt Plow
Co.



A. E. WAYTE,
Winnipeg,
Traveller for The Fairchild
Co.

and I sincerely trust that each and all will do his utmost to be present at every session of the convention we are about to open, for only by such constant attendance can the association hope to attain its full measure of usefulness. We want your views on the various matters to be brought before this convention, and your wrongs must be stated before you can look to have anything done towards righting them. No secretary or board of directors can alone accomplish anything, but a united effort must be made if we are to achieve any good results.

I often hear men say, "I don't see what good the association has done, or what use there would be in my joining it." Well, Rome was not built in a day, and as far as provincial work is concerned, this is practically the first year. However, I feel sure that when the secretary's report is read you will agree with me that something has been accomplished, though it will necessarily take time before we can expect any marked progress towards many of the ends we are striving for.

The territory of selling agents is often so close, and, in fact overlap each other, that no appreciable good can be obtained unless they are prepared to work in harmony, each putting aside any little personal grievance he might have, and working honestly for the common good.

Regarding the benefits to be gained by joining our association, I believe they are many, and will come to us in various ways; and these benefits will become greater year by year as our association increases, and as we gradually have the benefit of past experience to assist us in avoiding future mistakes. I hope that each of you will make it his business to give this convention the benefit of his individual experience, as it is by such means that we must look for the best results from a meeting such as this in broadening our views and making us better business men.

If we only get two or three useful hints to take home and help us through the coming year, the work of our association will not have been in vain, and as years go on, and we keep adding fresh ideas, a day will come when Manitoba implement men, as well as Manitoba wheat, will attain the highest standard of excellence—No. 1 hard.

Later on, there will be some serious questions for you to decide as to the future



JOHN ARBUTHNOT, Mayor,
Who Welcomed the Dealers
to Winnipeg.



J. D. BALFOUR,
Winnipeg,
Manager of The Balfour
Implement Co.



W. R. MULOCK, K.C.,
Winnipeg.

Speakers at the Implement Dealers' Convention.

the result would justify the action, and I am happy to say our success has exceeded our most sanguine expectations.

There is one point I must ask you to remember in regard to the work attempted, and that is that it has necessarily been of a missionary nature only. It took our secretary practically all his time to simply cover the ground, without attempting anything else, consequently he was unable to do anything towards arranging or attending district meetings, which I believe to be most essential. As I said a few minutes ago, considering that agents' territories are so close, no practical good can be accomplished unless the agents so situated can agree upon some concerted line of action, and if a meeting of the dealers in certain localities could be had occasionally, they could then decide upon local matters, and as to how they would handle them, much better than a large gathering like this, and that would leave these conventions free to at once take up such matters as freight and express rates, and other questions which have so vital a concern for us all.

Before resuming my seat I must congratulate you on the hountiful harvest that was

was proceeded with until exhibition week. After harvest the territorial work was started and work for 1901 finished November 10th. During this time 143 points in Manitoba and the Territories have been visited, over 400 dealers interviewed separately and collectively and 380 certificates issued. As some of you are aware, the plan of work was materially changed for Western Manitoba and the Territories, a straight agreement embodying fundamental principles being drawn, which is more fruitful of permanent results than that outlined in first operations. As this with other matters of policy have been referred to the executive committee it is unnecessary to go into further detail. That there is need for a retail dealers' association those conversant with even the trivial surface evils will not deny, and when the whole trade is reviewed, as has been by your secretary during the past season, looking at it from an unbiased business standpoint, it has to be acknowledged that the customer up to the present time has the big end of the deal. How long is this to continue?

It has been my privilege to be received almost universally with a cordial and generous reception, clearly indicating the wish

ed, which may be summarized in short as follows: Insurance in force, \$600,000; total loss last year, \$60,000; balance in treasury, \$3,000.00—a result that speaks strongly in favor of mutual fire insurance. Several resolutions were introduced and confirmed at this gathering in which you have a personal interest as follows:—

Whereas we have with us the secretary of the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, E. W. Kugg, who brings the greetings of that body and the wishes for the successful issue of the lines undertaken by the association, that we desire to express to them our heartiest co-operation and to join hands in all work of mutual interest.

The large amount of money paid to express companies by the members of this association is such as to demand earnest and careful attention and active effort to secure a lower classification on repairs.

The publication of a list of persons unworthy of credit proved abortive on account of lack of co-operation of the dealers. This is a measure of much value and could be made one of the most useful works undertaken by the association; it is largely used by sister associations and has proven of inestimable value.

The secretary's report closed with regret for the length of time that he was obliged to spend on the road; thanks to the Canadian Implement Trade and the executive and directors for kind consideration and helpful suggestions and a hope for a bright future.

THE DIRECTORS' REPORT

was then read as follows:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors beg to report as follows:

Condition of the Implement Trade.—The stringent policy taken by one of the companies last year was of great importance to the association, and now practically the representatives of all the companies are on an even footing. Such a fortuitous circumstance will be the means of uniting the dealers together in a short period, and with the vigorous efforts of last year continued a material change of sentiment and increased prosperity among the dealers will be assured. The initial effort has been made to lessen the old time suspicion prevailing among the dealers; they have met together and discussed the association platform. Meetings were held at almost every point, and generally resulted in

H. E. WADY,
Holmfeld.THOS. CLARKE,
Shoal Lake.D. McDONALD,
Virden.H. C. MANZ,
Goodlands.J. P. MINHINNICK,
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Co.
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Sawyer-Massey Co.
Verity Plow Co.Deering Harvester Co.
Advance Thresher Co.
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Sawyer-Massey Co.
Verity Plow Co.John Deere Co.
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organization, although at some points not accomplished, a desire was born to further the work, and this year all points should be successfully united.

The territorial trip was taken after harvest. The same trade conditions exist in the west as in Manitoba, and in some particulars are more aggravated, particularly in the matter of shaving prices. Although the work of the association was practically unknown in the Territories, yet much successful organization was done, and there is no doubt that complete organization can be effected when the movement is more generally understood. In this connection it is suggested, that in view of the heavy expense of missionary work in the west, that an effort should be made to give to the Territories a separate organization in affiliation with Manitoba, believing that the objective point would be much sooner accomplished in this way, the members already secured forming the nucleus of the branch association. Meetings should be held at two or three of the most accessible points, calling the dealers in convention, saving time and expense of a canvass from town to town. The

sale and jobbing trade, there yet exist grievances that will be referred to under their proper head, it is our hope may be rectified, or at least some measure of relief be obtained. It must be borne in mind, however, that the equities of the case should be fully considered and the retail and wholesale interests harmonized as far as possible. At the present time, Feb. 8th, 276 certificates were paid and a number are payable at this convention that should increase the membership roll another 50. It has been suggested that the means of securing members for 1902 should be the same as last year, but that district meetings should also be held and is for your consideration. The first and primary necessity at this time is for every retail implement dealer to become a member of the association and give his individual assistance to bring success to the implement trade.

Abused Credit.—Your attention is called to the facility with which the farmer can obtain a line of credit at not only one but with every implement house in a town. The unfortunate jealousies in the past was in a large measure responsible for this order of things, and while the movement to issue a

must obtain recognition so far that no goods will be sold to any person ineligible to membership in this association—a change much to be desired. Some concerns think that so long as their goods are not represented they are at liberty to sell at retail and ship to some local merchant in order to get jobbers' freight rates. It is to be regretted that this has prevailed to a considerable extent, especially in Assiniboia and Alberta. A resolution on this subject will no doubt be presented for your approval.

Contentions of Wholesaler and Retailer.—Salaried agents of different companies frequently resort to cutting prices to make sales in the territory of other commission men. Salaried agents of the same company have cut prices to make sales in the territory of a commission man. Goods have been sold for cash as much as \$30 lower than the price quoted on the company's price list on single articles, and in some cases where two or three articles were quoted on a wonderful variety of figures was presented. Probably more discontent and acrimonious discussion has been produced by these methods than any other during the past season. Some

trade and be the good fellow with the traveling man on whose lips you hung, have been rudely brushed aside to the stern reality of what you had on paper and should warn you to stand up to the requirement therein specified. Intelligent conception of your contract, and keeping to it, like meeting a note with your hanker, is the easiest way of having very pleasant relations with your wholesale dealer. As stated earlier in this connection the equities of the case have usually been met by the wholesale trade and full justice done in all cases on proper presentation.

Freights.—Mr. H. W. Hutchinson, secretary-treasurer of the Winnipeg Carriage and Implement Dealers' Association, will review what has been done on this subject. This association is not satisfied with what was accorded by the railway companies in meeting their representation on the question of freights, and that we strongly urge the freight committee to renew and continue the efforts in this direction, that we not only get better classification on goods but also on cars, and that a sub-committee be appointed to co-operate with the Winnipeg Car-

A. URQUHART,
Lacombe.W. J. MAY,
Portage la Prairie.WM. LAMONBY,
Glenboro.ALEX. MUNRO,
Indian Head.W. P. LANDEN,
Ninga.JAS. McNAMEE,
Crystal City.Frost & Wood Co.
J. I. Case T. M. Co.
Fountain City Co.
Woodstock Wagon Mfg. Co.
Minneapolis T. M. Co.Cockshutt Plow Co.
Warder, Bushnell & Glessner
Co.
J. I. Case T. M. Co.Warder, Bushnell & Glessner
Co.
J. I. Case T. M. Co.
Rock Island Plow Co.Frost & Wood Co.
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Joseph Maw & Co.
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large influx of new settlers into the west will bring the dealers to face the second hand implement problem very shortly, and the sooner united effort is made to meet this the better. Hitherto this has not been a vital question in the west.

The line of work undertaken during the past year was: (1) Stop taking in trade second hand binders, mowers, rakes, seeders, drills. (2) Selling no goods on next year's terms, and maintain prices. (3) Conserving business to the legitimate implement dealer. (4) Protect dealers from the dead beat and impoverished customer.

Membership.—The large membership secured during the past year is attributable to the methods employed as authorized at the last annual meeting. The greatest measure of success was at those points where the dealers were willing to forget past differences and unite in a settled policy of protecting their own interests. At the outset, while a general educative force was employed an agreement was made only in reference to secondhand machinery—when it became evident that a more far-reaching policy was necessary and the fundamental principles—repairs on a cash basis; settlement on delivery of goods; not to interfere with or endeavor to cancel an order given, and maintaining prices were embodied in agreement. It must be evident to you that the success of the association depends largely on harmonious co-operation of all retail men, certain disturbing factors militated somewhat and destroyed the effect of the work done and while the measures taken met the case to some extent, yet they were not altogether satisfactory, but it is hoped that by a general desire to do business on substantial lines it will be unnecessary to revise the status of membership of the association. The retail dealers of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories have now dropped their individuality and become a body corporate, and while the truism "in unity there is strength," is patent to all, and the fact of the dealers getting together has had a general moral effect on the whole-

red list was not successful last year it should be brought out at this convention what steps should be taken to bring into effect a better state of affairs. Certainly some line could be agreed on if it was only in the way of listing men from whom machines had been repossessed, or who had never intended to pay for the goods obtained. Much good resulted to the dealers who exchanged confidences on this subject and their profits conserved from a raid proposed by this class of people. There is yet much to look forward to in this line.

Grievances.—Binder Trade.—These two words are fraught with much import to you. That there is dissatisfaction with present state of affairs it is useless to deny, but to suggest a remedy is a hard problem to solve. Time and the determined effort with which you bring to bear on present methods will bring about improved conditions. Any one company is powerless to change their methods as long as any other insist that theirs is above question, and what commissions are earned by you in the sale of this line of goods are not a consideration for the effort made. There is one point at least that might be changed for this season and that is in the matter of repairs to machines sold prior to 1902. It certainly should not be expected by any manufacturer that the retail dealer should continue free services for repair to these machines and no customer should be led to expect such. This matter should be dealt with at once as also that of interfering with or cancelling orders.

Wholesaling Goods to Other than Dealers.—Vehicles and farm machinery have been sold by travellers to persons not implement dealers nor connected in any way with the trade. Here it might be added that some firms might draw the line in the selection of a representative for their goods. Some combinations of business brought to notice is not conducive to the up-building or the standing of the implement trade, and by continued efforts on association lines a settled financial standing will eventually be obtained that

dealers have been particularly open to question in this respect, and while representations were made and assurances given that it was a mistake, or enquiry would be made, investigation has proved that the guilt existed. The cutting of prices by salaried agents in the territory of commission men has to some extent been adjusted and may not occur again. In this connection might also be noted the fact that considerable ill feeling was created in some sections of Manitoba by the representatives of a company replacing the machinery of another company in the field, a condition of things that will hardly meet with your approval. If machinery is not giving satisfaction it is quite time enough and will bring about and maintain better relations by insisting that unsatisfactory goods be returned to dealer before other machinery is placed. Price cutting among the dealers exists very largely in the Alberta district, the trade in wagons being practically ruined, while at Dauphin a similar state of affairs exist through the agency of a lively man. Discussion on this subject may bring out more than mentioned and may be dealt with by the committee on resolutions.

Contracts.—Contracts have evidently been made too much on a sliding scale, due altogether to a desire to be represented at certain points. If goods could not be sold on usual terms or to a regular dealer a commission contract has been made, resulting in excessive competition and destroying local trade.

Conditions.—Contracts should be carefully studied by every dealer, the time for settlement and basis of same particularly. In those districts where the season is late the settlement date should be fixed accordingly and it is in your hands to get a contract to meet your conditions. No words too strong can be said on the matter of understanding of contract. Made by one man and finished by another you settle on the wording of the contract and it is a rock that has broken many. The specious words with which you were enticed to make concessions to obtain

riage and Implement Dealers' Association in respect thereof. In the matter of express this has been referred to in report of secretary and will be acted on by the committee on resolutions.

Repairs.—Some reform in the matter of repairs is necessary. Retail dealers do not give this matter sufficient enquiry on demand for free repairs and frequently the wholesale dealer is called to make good free what should be paid for by the customer. It is also adding to the retail dealer work for which no remuneration is received for communicating or wire and sometimes the payment of the expressage. Free repairs should be given only after careful enquiry and the equities of the case fully gone into and then see that your end of the deal has its compensation.

The office of secretary has not been of that executive character that it should be on account of time occupied in necessary travel during 1901. It is intended that the dealers should be represented at Winnipeg through the secretary and matters of adjustment, commission, or enquiry made through him. In this way many matters of considerable convenience to the dealers could be arranged. The thanks of the association are due the Canadian Pacific and Canadian Northern Railways for according to our members a one fare rate to this convention, which has been so largely availed of.

All of which is respectfully submitted. H. F. Anderson, president; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg; Alex. May, Carberry; I. P. Porter, Portage la Prairie; A. T. Smith, Morris; W. Williams, Gladstone; I. C. Nelson, Brandon.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

The treasurer's report was also read, showing the cash receipts from membership fees, etc., for the past year to have been \$1,565.80, and the disbursements \$1,108.23, leaving \$457.57 to be carried forward.

The following committees were appointed: Secretary and Treasurer's Reports—Messrs. Williams, Boulthée, May and Helliwell.

Executive Committee's Report — Messrs. Mack, Menzies, McRae and Heaslip.
Resolutions — Messrs. Chapin, Dinwoody, Nelson, Asbdown, Winram and Hay.
Registration—Mr. Smith.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention then adjourned until the afternoon, when, upon opening, the following address was delivered by Mr. W. H. Hutchinson, of the Fairchild Co., upon

FREIGHT RATES.

Mr. Hutchinson said that there seemed to be an impression among some of the dealers that the wholesale jobbers were at variance with the retail interests in so far as freight rates are concerned, and that special concessions were made to the jobbers by the railway companies. He wished to correct that impression; the same privilege enjoyed by the wholesale jobbers is extended to the retail dealers throughout the province.

As to the alleged exorbitant rates charged by the railway companies in this province, he produced the memo. as below, showing the comparative rates in existence as applying to implements and carriages shipped from Winnipeg by wholesale jobbing houses as against the same commodities shipped out of St. Paul as distributing centres.

MEMO. COMPARING RATES FROM WINNIPEG & ST. PAUL, MINN.

Miles.	Winnipeg to Stations.	Commodities & Tariffs.		
		Vehicles, Twine, Ag. Imp., 579.	580.	580.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
29	Marquette ..	11	9	3½
49	High Bluff ..	13	9	4½
78	Macgregor ..	17	12	8½
106	Carberry ..	19	13	10
153	Brandon ..	22	16	12
149	Alexander ..	24	18	13
180	Virden ..	32	23½	16½
219	Moosomin ..	36	26½	17½
264	Broadview ..	42	34½	23½
314	Indian Head ..	46	38	26½
398	Moose Jaw ..	54	42½	32½

Miles.	St. Paul to Stations.	Commodities & Tariffs.		
		Vehicles, Twine, Ag. Imp., 579.	580.	580.
		Cents.	Cents.	Cents.
29	Anoka ..	14	6	6
50	Big Lake ..	23	11	11
76	St. Cloud ..	31	16	16
108	Rayneville ..	38	18	18
132	Osakis ..	44	21	21

class commodity rate, which was very handy for agents who did not wish to get large car loads, but it must be remembered that this minimum car of 12,000 lbs. was what you might call an extra or special privilege granted the Winnipeg jobbing houses and the retail interests throughout the country, but this 12,000 lb. car of implements was withdrawn Jan. 1st, 1900; the jobbing houses in Winnipeg took the matter up with the railroad companies and endeavored to have the privilege restored for an indefinite period, but were unable to accomplish their desire, as the railroad companies positively declined to grant this longer, explaining that it was a special privilege granted and was not intended to become a permanent concession, and from that date to the present time the minimum car weight of implements, going out of Winnipeg has been 20,000 lbs.; previous to this, however, we had been shipping implements under tariff 463, and when they withdrew the 12,000 lbs. car they issued a new tariff, No. 580, cancelling No. 463, but the rates in tariff No. 580 are lower than those in No. 463, which was in effect previous to May, 1900, so that while the railroad companies have increased the minimum they have reduced the rates. The Wholesale Carriage and Implement Dealers effected an organization a year ago and took the matter of freights up with the railroad companies and had the pleasure of meeting Mr. Bosworth of Montreal, and at that meeting we endeavored to get lower rates, but when we found that the rates in existence on the line of the C. P. R. were very much lower than on shipments outgoing from St. Paul to dealers throughout the country tributary thereto, we found ourselves without any good case, and then asked that a special tariff might be extended to the implement concerns, whereby they might ship carriages, binder twine and implements together, explaining that very frequently an agent in a country town would want six or seven buggies, three or four thousand pounds of twine and 15,000 lbs. of implements, but could not ship these together under the present tariff, but we could not impress the railroad company's officials with the justice of our request and it was not complied with.

In respect to carriages, previous to Jan. 1st, 1900, the minimum car was 12,000 lbs., at which date a new classification was issued, increasing the minimum weight to 16,000 lbs. The fact was pointed out to the railroad companies that orders had been taken the previous fall under the old tariff, and if the regulation in the new tariff was carried out, it would mean that Winnipeg jobbing houses would have to pay one-third more freight,

16,000 lbs. Their contention was that the 12,000 lbs. was based on the ordinary car 33 ft. long, averaging 20 jobs, while with the new classification they were supplying larger cars, 35 ft. long, with higher wall, and would hold 28 jobs. After discussing the matter at some length it was decided that the tariff should read 14,000 lbs. instead of 16,000 lbs., but while we are paying on 2,000 lbs. more under the present tariff, we are enabled to get in six more jobs with the larger cars.

In respect to the rate on carriages, the question was asked why the railroad companies charged in excess of the actual contents of a car; 11,400 lbs. is about all the weight in carriages that can be got into a car, while charges are on 14,000 lbs, that would appear to be an injustice, but the railroad companies get a much larger revenue out of the car if used for other purposes, and they do not consider it any injustice in making importers pay freight on 14,000 lbs.

It is often asked why cannot you get "stop-over" privileges on cars? One man might want 10,000 lbs. of carriages and binder twine, and if the "stop-over" privilege was granted, the agent at the next town might take the balance of the car; five or six years ago such a privilege was granted in extreme cases by payment of \$5, but that was not provided for in the new tariff, and despite the representations made to the railroad companies by the Winnipeg jobbers, they were unable to get the "stop-over" privilege, but the railroad companies claim that they have made provision for this in granting a half rate from one town to the town further distant. To illustrate, we might have an order for 10,000 lbs. for Pilot Mound and 1,000 lbs. for Killarney, we could ship the car to Pilot Mound at the car rate, the Pilot Mound man take his goods out, and the car would be hilled on to Killarney at half the local rate from Pilot Mound to Killarney, the original hilling to apply.

There is no provision in the tariff for two shippers to load together, yet this privilege is enjoyed, although technically it is a violation of the rules, and the railroad companies could stop it if they wished.

Another fact we must not lose sight of is, when this commodity tariff was issued it included concessions that probably some of you are not aware of, viz.: that the local rate from point of manufacture to Winnipeg, and the local rate from Winnipeg to any country town, added together is only 2c. per 100 lbs. in excess of the through rate from point of manufacture to the point of destination.

Another matter is distributing rates from Brandon. Through the efforts of the Bran-

Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association that is feasible and reasonable, the Jobbers' Union will take it up. But you are enjoying to-day privileges not enjoyed by your confreres to the south.

Mr. Anderson—Is there any chance at all of having the C. P. R. reinstate the old 12,000 lbs. car?

Mr. Hutchinson—No. We hoped when the Canadian Northern had their system established and their branches built, they would see their way to restore that privilege to us, but I was informed last night that we never need expect it. The tendency is for larger equipment; they are doing away with all the small cars. They have the capacity there, and it is your privilege to load it.

Mr. Anderson—You do not think it would be any use for this convention to pass any resolutions regarding that matter?

Mr. Hutchinson—No. I do not think so. I asked Mr. Boswell, when I was in Montreal, and I saw him again in Winnipeg last spring, and he said there was no use asking for it, that we would never get it. They said they had increased the minimum weight, but reduced the rates.

Mr. Hay—Did you have any talk with the officials about the express rates?

Mr. Hutchinson—I did not know that I was expected to say anything about express matters, and the result is that I am not prepared to speak about the matter. I asked Mr. Ford to give me the comparative express charges on shipments from Toronto and from Winnipeg, but he said that was not a fair basis to work on; that the cost of operating is greater here than in the east and they have to charge more here to cover the additional cost of operating.

Mr. Anderson—We have a letter from Mr. Ford in which he asks us to lay before him a resolution, or meet him in the shape of a committee to lay any grievances before him.

Mr. Agnew—I would like to ask if any arrangement was made by the C. P. R. to put tenth-class goods in sixth-class cars and pay the tenth and sixth-class rates upon them?

Mr. Hutchinson—Yes, you can do that, but the higher rate always applies.

Mr. Agnew—What if you put in cement, for instance?

Mr. Hutchinson—No, that is governed by the rule as to classification. It must be like commodities.

Mr. McNabb—Would the C. P. R. allow two or three dealers to take a car together?

Mr. Hutchinson—Yes, that is done every day.

On motion of Mr. Winram, seconded by Mr. Boulthée, a hearty vote of thanks was



JOSIAH GAMEY, Newdale. The Fairchild Co. Deering Harvester Co. Raymond Sewing Machine Co.	WM. MADDER, Madford. Frost & Wood Co. Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co. Joseph Maw & Co.	A. McARTHUR, Dunrea. McCormick H. M. Co. Parlin & Orendorff Co. Jos. Maw & Co. Cockshutt Plow Co. Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co. Gaar, Scott & Co.	ED. BURKE, Gainsboro. John Deere Co. Canada Carriage Co. Moline Wagon Co. Fish Bros. Wagon Co. Minneapolis T. M. Co. Warder, Bushnell & Glessner	J. J. HEASLIP, Alameda. Deering Harvester Co. Cockshutt Plow Co. Rock Island Plow Co. Waterloo Mfg. Co. Minneapolis T. M. Co. McLaughlin Carriage Co.	E. F. FITZPATRICK, Elgin. McCormick H. M. Co. Moline Plow Co. Emerson Mfg. Co.
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149	Garfield ..	46	22	22
188	Fergus Falls ..	56	26	26
219	Barnesville ..	62	30	30
266	Ada ..	68	32	32
314	Euclid ..	72	36	36
401	Neché ..	92	54	43

It must be admitted that the rates enjoyed by the wholesale and retail implement dealers in the City of Winnipeg and Province of Manitoba are considerably lower than those enjoyed by the jobbing houses and retail dealers on shipments made from St. Paul.

Previous to Jan. 1st, 1900, the implement houses enjoyed a special privilege of making shipment in small cars of 12,000 lbs. at 7th

and through our representations to the railroad officials in Winnipeg, the privilege of shipping 12,000 lbs. cars of carriages was extended to May, 1900, which would cover orders taken the previous fall.

It was felt by the Winnipeg jobbing houses that it would be unwise to allow the new tariff to go into effect May 1 without protest, and at the request of the Winnipeg Carriage Dealers, the speaker went to Montreal and was there joined by a couple of eastern carriage manufacturers' representatives, and in company with them waited on the Grand Trunk and C. P. R. officials, and pointed out the injustice that would be done by advancing the minimum weight from 12,000 to

don Board of Trade the C. P. R. have granted a distributing rate to the territory tributary to Brandon. They have granted the same concessions on shipments out of Calgary so that agents away to the northern part of the district can get a reduced rate from Calgary. A car can be shipped to Calgary at the commodity rate and distributed there.

In conclusion, Mr. Hutchinson said: "Under these circumstances, I cannot see that there is very much of a kick coming from us. I am not talking for the railway company to-day; I pay my railway fare and do not get any reduction in rates. At the same time, if there is any suggestion made by the

tendered Mr. Hutchinson for his able address.

DOING GOOD WORK.

The Chairman next called upon Mr. C. W. Russell, of the Maplebay Wind Stacker Co., of Crookston, Minn., to address the meeting.

Mr. Russell stated that while he was not a dealer, he had attended four conventions and could not help but feel the great good such associations were doing. The truth of the old saying, "In union is strength," is verified. In the State of Minnesota and in the Dakotas the retail implement dealers have had a great deal to contend with in regard to catalog houses, and more particu-



CHAS. AIMRE, Emerson. Deering Harvester Co. Canada Carriage Co. John Watson Co. Canton Plow Co. Dowagiac Mfg. Co.	T. W. PROUT, Portage la Prairie. The Fairchild Co. Deering Harvester Co. Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co.	ISAAC MOORE, Cypress River. Deering Harvester Co. Cockshutt Plow Co. Emerson Mfg. Co. Minneapolis T. M. Co. The Fairchild Co.	ALEX. B. McLEOD, Brandon. Deering Harvester Co. John Deere Co. J. I. Case Plow Co. Saight Wagon Co. Canada Carriage Co.	R. J. RUTLEDGE, Lauder. The Fairchild Co. Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co. Deering Binder Twine.	F. WILLAMSON, Belmont. Canton Plow Co. Warder, Bushnell & Glessner Co. Joseph Maw & Co.
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larly in the Northwest. The dealers are doing good work in cutting off the source of supplies. Where there are grievances, such as overcharges and discounts, etc., they are far easier righted by united action than by individual effort.

REPORTS.

Mr. Helliwell presented the report of the committee on the President's address; the report of the treasurer and auditor, and the directors' report.

Mr. Williamson said he would like to see a rule as to a uniform price for certain articles carried out in every town. He thought that the wholesale men and importers could do a little towards bringing this about by bringing a little pressure to bear upon the men who made a practice of cutting prices. He wanted to be in a position when a man came to him and told him he could buy a certain article cheaper elsewhere than the price he was offering it at, to say that such was not the case.

LEGAL POINTS.

Mr. W. R. Mulock, K.C., was next called upon, who spoke on "Legal Points." He pointed out that most of the legal difficulties that had arisen in connection with implement men that had come under his notice arose from the fact that the agreements were not properly understood and when the time of settlement comes there is often difficulty which could have been avoided if the matter had been thoroughly understood in the beginning. The principal is entitled to say, "Here is a contract I wish you to sign," and if you agree to that there is no reasonable complaint. If these agreements were thoroughly

chargeable upon his exemptions. Mortgages are taken upon homesteads every day in this country. The exemptions are the property of the man; he may give them away and he may deal with them; he may sell them the same as anything else he may have.

With regard to settlements, an agent should not allow the machinery to go until he has the settlement in his hand; if he does, who is going to do the running around?

With regard to notes, until a short time ago a number of conditions were attached to the bottom of a note. In a case which came before the courts lately, a number of notes having these conditions were involved and it was held that they were not notes at all, but simply agreements. You cannot negotiate them as notes. You can take a note to your banker and ask him to advance money upon it and he will do so, but if it is an agreement, he takes it subject to any verbal understanding that there might have been between the agent and the customer that does not contradict the wording of the agreement; so that the agent is not liable to make use of that as he could of a note. If you have a note and endorse it over to a third person it is good as against the world, but the assignment of an agreement is subject to any understanding there may have been between the parties. So, when you are making a deal be careful to see that you get a promissory note and not a document that may be construed to be merely an agreement.

Mr. Nelson—How would it do to make a contract in the shape of an order, to be held collateral to the note with the lien agreement?

Mr. Mulock—There is no reason why you should not have an order and that it should

cause it is a negotiable instrument and the law does not allow every defence that can be set up to an agreement to be raised with regard to a promissory note.

Mr. Winram—Would the renewal of a note a number of times affect the defendant's plea that the goods were not up to the warranty?

Mr. Mulock—It would be on a different footing then. He would not be allowed, as a matter of law, to raise the same defence, because, by giving a new note he admits there is that debt due at that time and his defence practically wiped out by the renewal of note. There is another matter that has been called to my attention. If you are an agent you can only sell for cash under your agreement. Now, I know that in the past some agents have taken an old machine in exchange, but there is considerable risk in that in more ways than one. First of all, the goods belong to the principal and the instructions are to sell for cash, and the agent has no right to vary those instructions. If you take back another machine, on you he the responsibility, but it is a pretty nasty position to get into. Live up to your contract and you may look the wholesale man or the manufacturer in the face and say, "There is your contract and I have lived up to it and there is an end to the matter between us."

Mr. Helliwell—Suppose I sell an implement to a farmer and take a lien note and he does not pay me, can I take the implement back and sue him on the lien note?

Mr. Mulock—You have a right to put in the lien note that you have the right to take back the machine and sell it if he does not pay you and he is liable for the balance

given an extension of time by taking the mortgage; but there are other considerations outside of that that would require a little working out.

As to the jurisdiction of a magistrate, it is against the policy of the law of England to allow you to put a man in prison because he cannot pay his debts, and the moment you bring him before a magistrate for simply not paying his debts, that moment you hold him a prisoner before him. That question is to come up before the Imperial House of Commons this session.

Mr. Bolton—What amount of debt is a magistrate allowed to adjudicate upon?

Mr. Mulock—He is not allowed to deal with a civil debt.

Mr. Helliwell—If a dealer sells an implement to be paid for in the fall and for some reason or other the purchaser brings it back during the night, can you sue him at once or must you wait until the contract is up?

Mr. Mulock—I am not too sure about that. You make your own terms and if it is not in the contract that you can sue until the time the note becomes due, I don't think you can sue until then.

Mr. Hay—In the event of an implement dealer selling an implement and no lien note was given at the time of the sale, could he take a lien note at the expiration of the thirty days?

Mr. Mulock—I do not think so. He could give a chattel mortgage upon it, but I doubt very much whether he could give a lien agreement upon something that he has. It would be his own property and you would have to take a chattel mortgage upon it.

On motion of Mr. Waller, seconded by Mr.



ALEX. STEWART,

Elkhorn.

Massey-Harris Co.
Sawyer-Massey Co.
Verity Plow Co.

J. W. MACDONALD,

Emerson.

Cockshutt Plow Co.
McCormick H. M. Co.
McLaughlin Carriage Co.
Melotte Cream Separator Co.

W. D. MACKAY,

Dunrea.

McCormick H. M. Co.
Jos. Maw & Co.
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Gaer, Scott & Co.
Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co.

C. R. BOULTBEE,

Broadview.

Deering Harvester Co.
The Fairchild Co.
R. A. Lister & Co.
John Deere Co.
Moline Wagon Co.

ALEX. MENZIES,

Shoal Lake.

Deering Harvester Co.
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Minneapolis T. M. Co.
John Deere Co.
Moline Wagon Co.

JACOB SCHWARTZ,

Altona.

McCormick H. M. Co.
Moline Plow Co.
Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co.
Speight Wagon Co.

W. SCHRAM,

Winkler.

Massey-Harris Co.
Sawyer-Massey Co.
Verity Plow Co.

THOS. WINTERS,

Fleming.

Frost & Wood Co.

S. J. GREENWOOD,

Douglas.

McCormick H. M. Co.
J. I. Case T. M. Co.
Moline Plow Co.

CHAS. WAHN,

Gretna.

J. I. Case T. M. Co.
Moline Plow Co.
Plano Mfg. Co.
Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co.

ROBT. McARTHUR,

Holland.

J. I. Case T. M. Co.

P. BUTCHART,

Treherne.

McCormick H. M. Co.
Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co.
Emerson Plow Co.
John Deere Co.
Moline Plow Co.
Cockshutt Plow Co.

read and understood, the lawyer's business in connection with implement men would be practically nil. In most agreements there is a clause that the moneys received are to be trust moneys and that the title to the property does not pass to the agent and that is one of the main causes of difficulty. If agents would read their agreements and understand their responsibility under them a great deal of trouble would be saved. An agent is responsible to his principal for the manner in which he conducts his business and if he transgresses the letter of his contract, he has to pay for it. If you cannot work it out with the principal, cancel the contract. If an agent wishes to keep his business going correctly he must have a register and diary and see that any judgments he may have are kept renewed within the two years, and remember that chattel mortgages must be renewed within 30 days of the two years. If a day's time is allowed to lapse, they are gone. In regard to exemptions, it has been said that you cannot take security upon them, but there is a misunderstanding about the matter. The exemptions that a farmer is entitled to in this country, while large, are not so large as those in the United States. If there were no exemptions, a poor-house system of some kind would have to be established. A man is entitled to live upon this earth and must not be ground down by his creditor. If the creditor takes all he must keep him alive. But there is no reason why a man may not make an agreement

state that when the goods are received then the purchaser will give you his promissory note. The difficulty is that there is a desire not to have two documents signed. They want to get one document to answer all purposes, and it is pretty hard to do that.

Mr. Nelson—You require to have a lien on the goods and a certain agreement? The deal would not be worth making if you did not have a lien.

Mr. Mulock—Yes; if you dealt with a banker he would probably ask you for an assignment of your lien. There is a difficulty from the purchaser's point of view. He might say, I will not sign two documents because you will take the note to the banker and you may use the receipt yourself, pass it on to someone else and he might find himself having to pay the note and having no recourse under the agreement.

Mr. Winram—Any man who is sued upon a lien note by any person who has come into possession of it may dispute payment on the ground that the goods were not up to the contract? I think that question was settled in a case that the Bank of Hamilton had some time ago?

Mr. Mulock—Yes; that is the very case I referred to. When you sell goods as owner there is a form of agreement used and you should consider it carefully before you sit down and think yourself secure. Many a man raises a dispute that he should not. If you have a note, you stand on a different footing, even if it is in your own hands, be-

after the expenses have been deducted. It would lie upon you to show that you got the best price obtainable for the implement.

Mr. Boulthée—A chattel mortgage has to be renewed in two years and the note runs out in one year; does the chattel mortgage have to be renewed when the note expires?

Mr. Mulock—If you take a chattel mortgage, you will find the agreement is at an end; and that is owing to a technical rule of law that a simple agreement without seal ends when an agreement under seal is taken. If a lien note is due in a year and the chattel mortgage is running, the chattel mortgage takes the place of the lien note. When a chattel mortgage is taken it becomes simply a question of the debt itself.

Mr. Hay—Does a renewal of the note continue the lien?

Mr. Mulock—If the title to the machinery does not pass until the debt represented by that note is paid, No.

Mr. Helliwell—Suppose I take a lien note upon a plow and other things and the mortgage is taken upon the other things but not upon the plow, what then?

Mr. Mulock—A number of considerations would have to come into play then, because there is a new contract made between you, but, ordinarily speaking, I don't see why they should not both be current, with this difference, that you would, when taking the mortgage, make it payable at a future date, and you could not proceed upon the original agreement in the meantime, because you had

Williamson, a hearty vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Mulock for his address.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session there was an exceedingly good representation of the dealers in attendance. The chair was occupied by President Anderson, who filled it very happily.

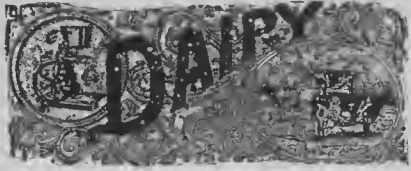
ADDRESS OF WELCOME.

The first speaker was His Worship Mayor Arbuthnot, who extended a welcome to the association. He realized that the implement trade was one of the most important factors of trade in the west, and that the organization would gain in strength by being placed on a sound business basis. He hoped that the convention would be productive of better relations between the retail men themselves and between the dealer and their customers.

TRADE RELATIONS.

H. C. Staver, of Chicago, followed, on the relation of the manufacturer to the dealer and the dealer to the consumer. The speaker first gave the greetings of similar associations to the south of the boundary. Turning to his subject, he said "trade relations" meant first the relations that should exist between the manufacturer and the dealer, and second, between the dealer and the con-

(Continued on page 186A.)



Annual Dairymen's Convention.

The recent convention in Winnipeg was the sixteenth annual meeting of the Manitoba Dairy Association, and the attendance, which was good, showed a gratifying blend of both old and new members. President W. M. Champion, of Reaburn, occupied the chair.

The report of the directors showed that a good deal of very useful work had been done during the year. The Dairy Brands Act was passed and has become law since the beginning of this year. It will do good work in preventing fraudulent sales of dairy produce, a practice most detrimental to the reputation of the province and unfair to the honest dealer.

The dairy competition at the Industrial Exhibition was another piece of good work. The society had put \$75 into the hands of Mr. Harcourt, its representative at the Industrial, to be used in covering special expenses, but so successful was the experiment that only \$15 of this fund was spent. The space provided for the accommodation of spectators of this contest was always crowded and the public interest in improved dairy work correspondingly stimulated. This is a feature that has come to stay, and Mr. Murray, who controlled the work, deserves a full share of the credit for this success.

Market reports from Montreal were again secured at a very moderate outlay through the courtesy of the Free Press.

In the quality of the cheese produced last year there was a marked improvement, to which the Winnipeg dealers bore hearty testimony. Creamery butter has well maintained its past reputation, but there has been too much dairy make, some of it of a quality that brought little credit to the country and as little profit to the producers. The market all through has been very satisfactory and the increase in production equally satisfactory.

Wm. Ryan, Ninga, seconded by D. W. McCuaig, Macdonald, moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Murray and his assistant, Mr. Lutley, for their services at the Industrial competition, emphasizing at the same time the value in the interests of improved dairy production of the instruction given at the dairy school. A little adverse criticism of the school came in here, but was promptly met by other speakers, one of whom, Mr. Olsen, from Gimli, spoke of the great benefit that the instruction supplied to Mr. Thorvaldson, one of their number, had been to the whole settlement. They had previously had a visit of the travelling dairy, but somehow the most of what it taught had failed to stay, while one man thoroughly trained in the dairy school had produced a permanent and very profitable influence in the whole settlement. Wm. Grassick, of Pilot Mound, also spoke in favor of the dairy school. Mr. Murray, while grateful for the approval of his work in the dairy school, felt that its usefulness had not been what it might have been, because it was frequently misunderstood. The pupils are not turned out finished cheese and butter makers, but they receive a kind of knowledge without which no man can ever be a reliable maker.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT.

The secretary then read the treasurer's statement for the year, which was as follows:—

Receipts.

Balance on hand from last year.	\$ 83 88
Membership fees	48 00
Market reports	33 00
Returns from dairy competition.	60 00
Government grant	200 00

\$424 88

Disbursements.

Expenses of last annual meeting.	\$40 39
Stamps for year	20 00
Directors' expenses to executive meetings	24 60
Stationery and sundries	6 00
Secretary's salary	100 00
Advanced for dairy competition.	75 00
Expenses of advertising and printing for present meeting..	34 95

\$300 94

Balance on hand, Feb. 10 . . . \$123 94

\$424 88

REPORTS FROM FACTORIES.

Owing to the limited time these were necessarily few and short. Fairplay (Pilot Mound) reported a total make of 112,168 pounds, with cash receipts of \$19,331.28, giving an average price of 17.25c., and an average return to patrons of 13½c. Minnedosa reported a make of 65,431 pounds, with an average price of 17½c., and an average return to the farmer of 13½c. per pound. Hochstadt cheese factory reported a make of 29,002 pounds of cheese, an average selling price of 8.52c. per pound, and an average return to the patrons of 64 cents per

100 pounds for their milk. Blumenort factory reported a make of 61,046 pounds of cheese, but did not give the average price of return to patrons. Crystal City creamery reported a make of 67,334 pounds of butter, an increase of 26,859.5 pounds over the preceding season. Their patrons increased from 92 in 1900 to 153 in 1901. Average price and returns to patrons not given.

The association, on motion of R. Waugh, seconded by Wm. Grassick, concurred in the resolutions passed by the Live Stock Associations favoring the appointment of a live stock commissioner.

THE OIL TEST CHURN.

This was the subject of a very valuable paper by Mr. Wheatland, of the dairy school, which we give entire in next issue.

The report of Geo. Harcourt, representative of the association at the Industrial, was also read. It showed that the butter making competition was a great success, there being 10 contestants, and the sale of buttermilk nearly covered the expenses.

To avoid the foolish waste of valuable time in the election of office-bearers, the President and Messrs. Grassick

Ex-Dairy Superintendent of Manitoba's Opinion of the "Alpha" De Laval Separators.

Winnipeg, Feb. 14, 1902.

The De Laval Separator Co.,
248 McDermot Ave.
Winnipeg.

Gentlemen,

After years spent in constant touch with the various makes of Cream Separators, it affords me pleasure to advise you, and through you the dairymen of the West, that I am thoroughly convinced of the unqualified superiority of the "Alpha" De Laval.

In my capacity as Dairy Instructor for nine years, I had unlimited opportunities for comparison of separators in Dairy Stations and elsewhere. My observations have led me to believe that the "Alpha Disc" bowl makes practical and perfect separation of milk, not only at animal heat, but at low temperatures as well, without impairing its capacity.

Recently I had the pleasure of visiting the large factory in Montreal where the Alpha is made, and witnessed the construction of machines from the rough to the finish. In design, workmanship, material, durability and finish, the Alpha De Laval machines easily rank first. In short, they embody every feature that counts for value in a cream separator, and are in a class by themselves.

A few years ago in the Canadian Northwest little attention was paid to the construction or skimming qualities of a separator, but things have changed since then and today the practical dairymen are buying solely on the basis of merit.

I have recently severed my connection with the Melotte Cream Separator Co., therefore am not interested in the sale of any separator, but believe it is only a short time till the "survival of the fittest" will be seen.

In conclusion, I beg to advise you that The Pure Milk Co., of Winnipeg, are now waiting for the arrival of the No. 1 Alpha Turbine Clarifier and we will then be ready to receive the No. 1 Baby Cream Separator and will advise you when we wish you to deliver it.

Yours truly,

Wm. Macdonald

U S U S

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AGRICULTURAL COLL. MISS.
Dec. 31, 1901.
The Separator (U. S.) has done
perfect work.

J. S. MOORE,
Acting Instructor.

REMEMBER
IT RECEIVED

HIGHEST AWARD

At Pan-American
Exposition, 1901

Buy the U. S. and have
the Best

"The Kind That Gets
All the Cream"

264

VT. FARM MACHINE CO., BELLOWS FALLS, VT.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

and Gilroy were unanimously appointed a nominating committee.

At the afternoon session the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

President—Wm. Ryan, Ninga.

First Vice-President—R. Waugh, of Winnipeg.

Second Vice-President—D. W. McCuaig, Macdonald.

Secretary-Treasurer—Geo. Harcourt, Winnipeg.

Directors—W. Champion, Reaburn; F. W. Brown, Portage la Prairie; W. Grassick, Pilot Mound; Nathan Clark, Killarney; U. S. Jory, Crystal City; B. B. Olsen, Gimli, representing the Icelandic interests; J. T. Regher (representing Mennonite interests); William Lagimodiere (representing the French interests).

Representative on the Winnipeg Exhibition Board—W. B. Gilroy, Austin.

Auditor of the Association—G. H. Greig, Winnipeg.

Mr. Champion, the retiring president, spoke very strongly in appreciation of the services rendered the association by the retiring secretary, Miss E. Cora Hind, and in this was supported by the president-elect.

The first address of the afternoon was given by W. A. Wilson, Superintendent of Government Creameries for Assiniboia, on

THE MAKING OF HIGH CLASS FACTORY BUTTER.

In this address Mr. Wilson said he should confine himself mainly to the things it was necessary to observe in order to be able to make butter of the best grade. There were three parties generally who had to be reckoned with in a matter of this kind. First, the owners of the creamery; second, the patrons, and third, the man who made the butter.

One of the very first essentials was a good site, the next a good foundation and on the good foundation a good building. Many of the earlier factories had been built on too level ground, from which suitable drainage could not be got. The waste water had soaked underneath the buildings, and the places were now in such a foul condition that it was impossible to make high class butter in these factories. It requires greater skill than most people imagine to plan and build a proper factory, and it is better and cheaper in the end to go to some recognized expert on creamery buildings and secure good plans. In the erection of the building one of the most important features is the cold storage room. Every creamery should have a cold storage that would hold at least a minimum carload of butter. These storages should be arranged so that the temperature could be held sufficiently low to keep the butter for several months. The holding of butter was not a thing to be advocated, but in the west it was more or less of a necessity in order to obtain the best prices and the largest returns to the patron.

In the Northwest Territories the Dominion government has installed an ammonia cold storage plant at Calgary, and last summer they tried the experiment of shipping the butter to it weekly from the various factories throughout the country. This plan has not been a success from the fact that all the factories east of Regina had to unload and reload at such divisional points as Moose Jaw and Medicine Hat, and as the C. P. R. was short-handed and had no suitable place in which to unload the butter it was exposed to extreme heat on railway platforms and had been greatly depreciated in consequence. It was much more satisfactory to have cold storage at each factory. All the factories in the west had such arrangements of ice and syphons as enabled them to hold the temperature down to below freezing.

Another important point in connection with the building of the creamery was to have the room in which the butter was made arranged in such a way that it was possible to control the temperature.

Given the well-built factory and the proper machinery, the owners might be said to have done their share towards the manufacture of high grade butter. The patrons must co-operate with the factory owners. It was impossible for anyone, no matter what his ability, to produce a first-class finished product from inferior raw materials. Mr. Wilson hoped it would not be long before every farmer throughout the length and breadth of the west would put up enough ice in the winter to last him throughout the summer; very many were now doing it, and all should do it. In this way they would be able to keep their cream sweet until the gatherer came round. Many farmers thought that because the cream had to be soured before it was churned they might as well let it sour at once. This was a mistake; they had no business to do part of the maker's work for him. It was his business to ripen the cream, and it was much easier for him to get uniformity in the butter when he did this part of the work himself.

In defining the butter maker's share, Mr. Wilson laid much stress on his being able to educate his patrons along the lines of proper care of the cream, etc. He also gave some very interesting data as to the results they had obtained from keeping butter frozen, the effect of bacteria in the butter and kindred matters of special value to actual makers.

SHOULD BUTTER BE WORKED A SECOND TIME?

In the discussion that followed the address of Mr. Wilson the question was asked: "Should butter be worked the second time?" That depends on the circumstances. If the butter is to be sold immediately or within a few weeks of the time of making he would say work it once only. If it was for long keeping, he would be inclined to say work it twice as in that way more of the moisture was taken out and it stood a better chance of keeping. He would, however, be slow to recommend the second working to a new beginner. C. A. Murray, of the Manitoba school, stated that they had got the best results from working the butter twice, and they advised that course to their pupils.

Professor Farrington said he had been much interested in what had been said as to men scoring their own butter. It was no doubt a good thing to do, but a man was apt to become so familiar with butter of his own making as to hardly be in a position to score it accurately. In his part of the country many of the butter makers had formed small district butter makers' associations and the makers of all the factories within a certain area came together one day in the month and brought packages of their butter and each scored for the other and in this way the results had been very satisfactory.

FUTURE DEVELOPMENT OF DAIRY WORK IN MANITOBA.

In his address on this subject, Hugh McKellar, of the Department of Agriculture, reviewed the history of dairy enterprise in Manitoba. A good deal of the earlier work has been a failure; "the survival of the fittest" is a rule that applies as forcefully to creameries as to other enterprises. But we have learned a good deal from our failures and blunders, and have had fair success wherever the right track was followed by directors really qualified to direct. The future hope of the country is in centralization, as is already well exemplified by the factories at Winnipeg, Brandon and some good local points. Mr. McKellar's address was well received and his views appeared to have general appreciation.

The experiences of a single season do not prove or disprove things which are true.

Lost—Between Stonewall and Winnipeg, valuable containing papers of no value but to owner. Finder please notify or return to John Montgomery, 128 Princess St., Winnipeg, Man. 5

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AND BROODERS



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SELF VENTILATING

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Produces Larger and Stronger Chicks than any other Incubator on the Market.

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M. MAW, Special Agent.

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RIBBON REMNANT BARGAINS

SPLENDID VALUES

These Ribbons are all from one to three yards in length, many of them of the very finest quality, in a variety of fashionable colors and different widths, suitable for Bonnet Strings, Neckwear, trimming for Hats and Dresses, Bows, Scarfs, etc., etc. You cannot buy such fine Ribbons as these at any store without paying many times what we ask. Our stock of Ribbons from which we make up these packages, consist of Crown Edge, Gros-Grain Moire, Picot Edge, Satin Edge, Silk Brocades, Striped Ottoman, and various other plain and fancy styles. All colors. No remnant less than one yard long. All first-class, useful goods. Carefully packed in boxes and sent, post paid, at 35c. a box, or 3 boxes for 90c. **THE MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., Box 824, Toronto.**

Pincher Creek, Alta., is agitating for the erection at that point of a good flour mill. The local paper estimates that upwards of 500 acres of fall wheat is at present sown in the district, and argues that, judging from the past favorable experience of the farmers in the growing of that cereal, and the deepening interest in grain growing consequent upon the close settlement of late years, this line of enterprise would extend itself very rapidly if facilities were at hand to utilize the grain when produced. At present there is not much market in Southern Alberta for wheat, and farmers are afraid to sow large areas. There is also a plea put forward for a creamery, but past experiences in this line of work in different parts of the country would indicate a cream-gathering station for places such as Pincher Creek as being much more likely than a creamery to prove successful. We have no doubt that if a sufficient number of those interested would get together and present the matter to the dairy authorities at Ottawa, a cream-gathering station would be established. The cream could be shipped upon the proper days to Calgary, and in this way benefit would be had of all the advantages of the creamery system without undergoing the somewhat hazardous experience of building and equipping a creamery.



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LONDON, ONT. LIMITED

Sharples "Tubular" Dairy Separators.

Greatest Step Ever Made in Advanced Cream Separator Construction.

If cost more are worth double, for they produce enough more butter than the best competing separator to pay fully 6 per cent interest on whole first cost of machine.

We Absolutely Warrant It and Give Free Trial to Prove It.

Also very light running, a 600 lb. machine turning easier than other 300 lb. machines. No disks to bother with and get out of order. No complications.

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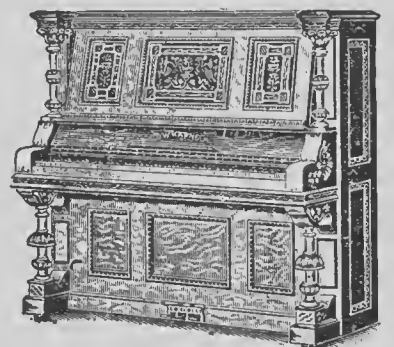
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Instruments Tuned and Repaired.
Oils and Needles for all Sewing Machines.

CHAS. GRABAN, Portage la Prairie.



Manitoba Poultry Association.

The annual meeting was held in the show building on the evening of Feb. 19th. There was a large attendance of poultrymen, and President Stovel occupied the chair. The minutes of the meeting at Brandon last year were read and approved. The financial statement showed no balance on hand. The Brandon poultrymen guaranteed that if the show went to Brandon the Manitoba Association would not be at a loss. The receipts came about \$100 short of the expenditure, but the difference was put up by the Brandon men. Later the auditors' report for the show at Winnipeg the year before was given and showed that there was a balance on hand of \$16.94. To this amount Brandon was really entitled, as they had to start with an empty treasury, and, on motion, it was decided to hand over this amount to the Brandon Association.

Application was made by the branch associations in Virden and Brandon for the annual exhibition in 1903. Brandon would be willing to forego her claim in favor of Virden if the members should think it wise to go to such a small place as Virden. J. W. Higginbotham and G. H. Grundy, of Virden, ably advocated the claims of the town for the show. They had a good hall, in fact, had better accommodation for a show than Winnipeg. They were asked to guarantee that there would be no loss to the association, the same as Brandon had done last year. This, they said, was purely voluntary on Brandon's part and was not asked for by the Manitoba Association. Some of the members thought that this was asking too much, that the Association should as a whole stand by each year's show and not ask one branch association to foot the loss that might occur in their town. The delegates from Virden could not promise that there would be no loss, had no authority to do so, but assured the members that Virden would not be behind in her duty.

At the Brandon show last year \$127 was spent in temporary coops and repairing old ones. Now that the Association has portable coops of its own, this large expense would be unnecessary and greatly assist in the success of the show.

It was finally decided that the show go to Virden, and without any guarantee against loss.

President Stovel, as representative to the Winnipeg Industrial, reported on what he had been able to do for poultrymen during the year. He had succeeded in getting greatly increased accommodation, the old dog show building being fitted up for turkeys and geese. He had not been able to get the change asked for at last year's meeting in regard to discontinuance of the rule that where only one entry was made lower prize money would be given with first prize ticket, etc.

He then referred to the difficulty experienced in securing a suitable building in which to hold the show this year. This had delayed the prize list somewhat. A committee had waited upon the government asking for the grant of \$350. They were well received and assured that the grant would be given. They also asked for \$150 for new portable coops that could be moved from place to place and set up. He was pleased to report that this latter item had passed the house, and they would thus be assured of about 200 portable coops. This news was received with delight by the members. One hundred new coops had been ordered, but were not quite right. These the coop committee were instructed to have made right, others purchased, and the whole insured when stored.

A motion to change the constitution so as to require the secretary and treasurer to be chosen from the place of meeting was lost. Though the constitution does not say so, it does not hinder this being done.

J. Welding moved, seconded by Mr. Chambers, "That all birds be shown singly, and that after the birds are scored the highest scoring birds of each owner be considered the entry for a pen." It was pointed out that this rule was followed at St. Paul. Others objected to the rule, saying that it would greatly reduce the number of birds at the show, and we are not ready for that.

John Kitson, Macdonald, pointed out that such a plan would mean that the judge picked out the pen instead of the owner. It would thus lose its educational value. This view of the question turned some of the members, and the motion was lost.

A motion was passed favoring the appointment of a live stock commissioner and the matter left in the hands of the retiring executive.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

Patron, Hon. R. P. Roblin.
Hon. President, E. L. Drewry.
President, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden.

Vice-Presidents, A. B. Stovel, Winnipeg; Thos. Chambers, Brandon.

Treas., Wm. Rutherford, Winnipeg.
Directors, G. H. Grundy, Virden; J. F. C. Menlove, Virden; J. Kitson, Macdonald; C. J. Bull, Virden; H. A. Chadwick, St. James; Wm. Anderson, Brandon.

Auditors, Geo. Harcourt and S. B. Blackhall.

Representative on Winnipeg Industrial Exhibition Board, A. B. Stovel.

Jas. Rothney, Virden, was elected secretary for the ensuing year.

Quite a discussion took place about reducing the prize money at the Winnipeg Industrial according to the number of entries. A motion was passed instructing the representative to have the obnoxious rule rescinded and return to the rule as it stood several years ago.

The question of judge for Winnipeg Industrial was left for each branch association to ballot upon.

Addresses on Poultry Keeping.

On Thursday evening of the convention week the poultrymen met to hear addresses by A. G. Gilbert, poultry experimentalist at Ottawa, and G. D. Holden, St. Paul, Minn., who had given such satisfaction as judge at the poultry show. President Stovel occupied the chair. The meeting was largely attended and the discussions which followed the addresses showed a good deal of spirit.

Mr. Gilbert outlined the demands of the British market for dressed poultry, and discussed the qualities in the fowl sent which had won for Canada so very satisfactory an introduction to the poultry-eaters of the old country. The qualities which the Canadians had found necessary in export birds had been white flesh and skin, small bone, lots of meat, but not too much fatness. "But, why discuss the British market while Manitoba cannot raise enough poultry to supply her own demands?" the speaker asked. For the reason that the lessons learned in looking at the needs of the foreign market put us upon the right track to supply the best class of goods with which to feed our people at home.

TWO GREAT DEMANDS OF THE MARKET.

The production of winter eggs was a line of enterprise in which there was positively no fear of over-crowding, and which guaranteed profitable work to those who went at it in the right way. The demands were now for good layers in winter and rapid fleshing birds in summer. In this respect the farmers had to consider breeds. For many years he had advocated the Plymouth Rocks (particularly the Barred) and

"THERE ARE GIANTS IN THESE DAYS."



Light Brahmas

(Exclusively)

At Manitoba Poultry Show, 1901, I won the sweepstakes Drewry Cup, value \$100, gold medal, 1st and 2nd breeding pen, 1st and 2nd cockerel, 1st pullet, and others. At Manitoba Poultry Show in Winnipeg City, Feb., 1902, my birds made this unparalleled record, viz.: They won the Lieut.-Governor's cup, value \$100; Drewry cup, value \$100, and gold medal; Brandon Association's cup and medal; Winnipeg Association arm chair, also special prize for best breeding pen and special for best display Light Brahmas; also 1st breeding pen, 1st and 2nd cock, 1st, 2nd and 3rd cockerel, 1st pullet, and others.

SPLENDID PENS FOR 1902.

Prices of eggs for hatching—15 eggs for \$3.00; 30 eggs for \$5.00. Orders booked now and shipped when wanted. Terms—Cash with order.

20-COCKERELS-20

\$2.00 to \$5.00 each. Also a few breeding hens. N.B.—The demand for this high class stock is large, and I advise all to order early. I have already sold and shipped stock this season to the Brandon and Indian Head Experimental Farms.

J. W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
Virden, Manitoba.

CYPHERS INCUBATORS WARRANTED TO LAST 10 YEARS

Without repairs. To require no supplied moisture. To be self-ventilating, self-regulating. To be fire proof. Simple and easy to operate and to produce larger and stronger and more chicks than any other make of incubator on the market. To be specially adapted to our climate. I CARRY A FULL STOCK IN WINNIPEG AND TEST EVERY MACHINE BEFORE SHIPPING. Endorsed by 28 experimental farms in Canada and U.S. Write for catalog to

MAW'S POULTRY FARM, WINNIPEG

I keep acclimatized utility breeds of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens and sell eggs and stock. 30 prizes and medals at Manitoba Poultry Show and Winnipeg Industrial. Also in stock a supply of extra strong Wire Netting for poultry fences, Bone Mills, Grit and Shell Crushers, Caponizing Instruments, Leg Bands, Poultry Punches, Lice Exterminator and all poultry supplies.

Louise Bridge Poultry Yards. 34 PRIZES

Were awarded my stock at Manitoba Poultry Show, February, 1902.

I have mated up as fine pens of the following varieties as can be found in America: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Single and Rose Comb White Leghorns, White and Black Wyandottes, Black Langshans, Blue Andalusians and American Dominiques. Eggs for hatching from the above pens, \$3.00 per 13, or \$5.00 per 26. My stock was pronounced by Judge Holden to be the finest he ever saw. A few more choice birds for sale.

Address—
GEORGE WOOD,
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EMERY & BONNICK, 140 Higgins Ave., WINNIPEG.

Breeders of Buff and Silver Laced Wyandottes and Black Langshans, all prize winners at Winnipeg Industrial and Manitoba Poultry Show. Our pen of Black Langshans, headed by Bobs, and two pullets, all three the highest scoring birds at Manitoba Poultry Show. The total score of three birds being 281, by Holden. Send and get the best. Eggs now ready. Stock for sale after Sept. 30th next.



Virden Duck Yards.

MAMMOTH PEKIN DUCKS.
Rankin's strain exclusively.
I have a large number of good young birds for sale. Will book orders for delivery any time. Correspondence solicited.
J. F. C. MENLOVE, Virden, Man.

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Illustrated Catalogue, 5c. per mail.
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O. ROLAND, 373 St. Paul St., Montreal
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Eggs! Eggs! Fresh Eggs!

The abundant winter supply has spoiled fancy prices, but we still handle them at best prices, and other farm produce.

R. DOLBEAR,
1233 Main St., Winnipeg.

NORWOOD BRIDGE POULTRY YARDS



AGAIN
DEMONSTRATED

They have the best in M. Bronze Turkeys—1st adult cock and 1st pullet, the only winner of two 1st prizes. W. Wyandottes, 1st cockerel 2nd and 3rd hen, 2nd and 3rd pullet and 2nd pen. W. Rocks, 1st pen and 2nd cockerel.

Eggs for hatching—M. Bronze Turkeys, \$2.00 9 eggs. W. Wyandottes and W. Rocks, \$2.00 13 eggs. R. C. White Leghorns, \$2.00 13 eggs. Buff Leghorns, \$2.00 13.

J. WILDING, Mgr., Winnipeg, Man.

SUCCESS POULTRY YARDS.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS AND PEKIN DUCKS EXCLUSIVELY.

At Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902, we won 2nd hen, 3rd pullet and 1st in Pekin Ducks, male and female.

Barred Plymouth Rock eggs \$2 per 13. Ducks \$2 per 11. We have some grand breeding cockerels for sale, also two turkey hens.

KING & KIDD, 662 PACIFIC AVE., WINNIPEG

MOUNT PLEASANT POULTRY YARDS

We are taking orders for young birds for delivery in our B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns, W. Wyandottes. Have also a few choice cockerels in B. P. Rocks. We will also have for service this coming season our registered and pedigreed boar, "Chancellor," purchased from J. A. McGill, Neepawa, at the Winnipeg Industrial, after having been awarded the "red ticket." Animals sent in on train will be properly attended to and returned to train. Hoping that the farmers and others in this vicinity will take this advantage of improving their stock. Address

J. H. DAWSON, Mgr., 282 Ellice Ave., Wpg.

ROCKS! ROCKS!

I am breeding Barred Plymouth Rocks from four pens this season, two for pullet mating and two for cockerel mating. I have imported two 2-year-old cocks to mate up with pullets I bred from imported stock, all direct from Bradley Bros., of Lee, Mass. Eggs, \$2.50 for 13.

GEO. WOOD, Holland, Man.



CYPHERS INCUBATOR,

World's Standard Hatcher.

Used on 26 Gov. Experiment Stations in U. S., Canada, Australia and New Zealand; also by America's leading poultrymen and thousands of others. Gold medal and highest award at Pan-American, Oct. 1901. 16-page circular free. Complete catalogue, 130 pages, 8x11 in., mailed for 10c.

Ask nearest office for book No. 126.
CYPHERS INCUBATOR COMPANY,
Buffalo, N. Y., Chicago, Ill., Boston, Mass., New York, N. Y.



In a Victor Incubator always yields a vigorous chick. Simplest, most reliable, cheapest, first-class hatcher is the **VICTOR INCUBATOR**. Thousands in use; we pay freight, catalogue 6 cents.
GEO. ERTLE CO., Quincy, Ill.

THE PROFITABLE HEN

is the one that will lay both winter and summer. Green Cut Bone will make her do it. It has been found by actual experience to double the eggs in every instance where used. The

ADAM GREEN BONE CUTTER
cuts bone in the most satisfactory way. Leaves the bone in fine shavings easily consumed by chicks or mature fowls. Can't be choked by bone, meat or gristle. Cleans itself. Turns easiest because it is the only cutter made with ball bearings. Several sizes for hand and power.
Write for Catalogue No. 100
W. J. Adam, Joliet, Ill.

Shakespeare Writes:

"Thrice is he armed that hath his quarrel just," but Mark Twain goes one better, with "But four times he that gets his blows in just."

And it's good politics, too; but the up-to-date poultryman says,

Well is he fixed with a good fat broody hen. But better he that pans his eggs, and pins his faith to "THE IOWA," the NO COLD CORNER Incubator, with equal heat and perfect ventilation.

1902 Catalog, with full particulars free.
J. E. COSTELLO, Agent,
P.O. Box 291, Winnipeg.

Leg Bards and Poultry Supplies. I am now booking orders for settings of eggs from my egg laying strain of White Plymouth Rocks. \$1.50 per setting and satisfaction assured.



WRITE FOR
CATALOGUE.

Empire

Easy Running Cream Separators.

THE SIMPLEST.
THE MOST DURABLE.
THE BEST SKIMMER.

THE MANITOBA CREAM SEPARATOR COMPANY, LTD.

H. P. HANSEN, Mgr.

WINNIPEG, MAN.

187 Lombard St.

the Wyandottes as being the breeds best calculated to afford the desirable combination. These were good growing, white-skinned fowl with clean legs, and were very satisfactory winter egg-producers. The Barred Rock he had perhaps particularly advanced on account of the ease with which this common breed might be secured. A new breed had, however, come to the front in his experimental work, and he was now fully convinced that the Buff Orpington was quite as good, if not better, for the purposes named than the other breeds already indicated. Some might object to his advancing a new breed after the Rocks and Wyandottes having been adopted in such numbers. He would say if a man has these breeds and is doing well, hold on to them. His tests had proven that Orpington cockerels at five months would be about as heavy as Wyandottes at seven.

WINTER EGGS.

The question in regard to winter eggs is how to get them. With the prices running up in midwinter to about 45 cents a dozen, and the demand far greater than the supply, there is surely a way of making money which the farmer near the larger centres should not fail to take advantage of. In advocating this line of work amongst farmers, however, the speaker was constantly reminded by them that he had the government at his back and that this work was not for the man who had to make his bread and butter out of the business. He then cited a number of actual cases where to his own knowledge farmers were making over \$2 per head each year out of their fowl. He had been able to produce winter eggs at a cost of 12c. and sell them at 45c. Summer eggs he had produced at 4c. and sold them for 10c.

The cost of building material for the poultry house very naturally came to the front, and it was only a fair question for every farmer to ask if it would pay him in this country to build houses for poultry-keeping. The speaker stated that the temperature required to be about 40 or 45 degrees to keep the poultry in good laying condition, and with the large amount of sunshine and moderate weather which the West enjoys this should not be very difficult to maintain. He had just been told by W. E. Baldwin, of Manitou, that he had a house of two thicknesses of lumber and two thicknesses of paper, and that water had scarcely frozen even with a temperature of 40 below. This poultry house was attached at the end of the pig pens, but he had not yet ascertained if the

partition between was a close one.

VERY SATISFACTORY LOCAL EVIDENCE.

Miss B. Fowler, of Headingly, cited her experience in support of the speaker. She had built a house 24x14 feet, made with two thicknesses of rough lumber, battened, and two thicknesses of tar paper. The house was provided with double windows and was kept well banked on the outside. The total cost, labor included, was about \$125. An average of fifty fowls had been kept, and although grain for feed had had to be bought, she had by actual figures paid for the feed, paid the entire cost of the house and had a small margin for profit from one year's experience. The eggs had been placed weekly during the winter upon the Winnipeg market. No artificial heating had been necessary.



BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

Hatched February 9th, 1902, the property of Howard A. Cox, Carman, Man.

FEEDING.

In his experience in feeding mash, Mr. Gilbert had found that when fed every morning the birds were inclined to eat too much, and that laziness and fatness were likely to be induced. It might be fed in the mornings sometimes, but it was well as a rule to throw out a little grain in the litter and to keep the hens scratching as long as possible before any heavy feeding was done. The mash should be slightly cooked and steamed, and allowed to become almost cold before feeding. Variety in feeding is a very important matter, as hens soon become tired of exactly the same bill of fare. A very important matter is a supply of green

foods. Mangels and sugar beets are perhaps the most to be recommended along this line. When available, a supply of green cut bone should be used. One pound to 15 hens three times a week was about right. The difficulty was that on many farms the bones were not easily secured. Green feed, grit and pure water should be before the hens all the time.

CHICKENS.

There might be some difficulty in getting chickens from eggs laid by winter layers unless the hens were given lots of exercise. The best time to have the chickens appear is about the first of May. If they were much earlier than this they were apt to lay during the fall and molt about New Year's. The greatest care is necessary during the first five weeks of the chick's existence. The first feed should be stale bread crumbs and in very small quantities. The second day crumbs mixed with milk, squeezed out. On the third day add oatmeal and feed often and keep this up for ten days. After that add table scraps and cooked vegetables. Mr. Gilbert has raised 183 out of 185 chicks, and there is no necessity at any time of losing more than ten per cent. It was well to keep the hen enclosed in a slatted coop, which would allow the chicks to run out.

ENCOURAGEMENT FROM JUDGE HOLDEN.

He spoke as a fancier and a breeder. He had found the show one which we might well be proud of, and although he had not kissed the blarney stone, he would say that if the exhibit had been properly displayed it would have been simply grand. The quality of the winners would compare favorably with those of any other exhibit he had seen this winter.

Considerable valuable advice to fanciers was then given as to mating of parti-colored breeds. The tendency of the cockerels to be too light and the pullets too dark in color had always to be met. The standards for the Barred Plymouth Rock, for instance, demanded the same shade of color in each sex. For the production of show birds, most breeders found it necessary to resort to double-mating, that is, mating one pen of birds with a view to producing enough darkness in the cockerels hatched from the eggs secured and another pen to secure the right shade amongst the pullets. In the pen for cockerels he would use a standard colored male and dark females; and in the pen for pullets a light-colored male and standard female.

White Plymouth Rocks

Address—
E. SCARLETT, OAK LAKE, MAN.

At the recent Winnipeg Poultry Show I entered only four birds and

Cock won first place and at the Toronto Show last winter as a cockerel won first place, scoring 94½ points.

Pullet won first place at the recent Winnipeg Show, also. I am adding to these a prize-winning hen at Toronto, London and Guelph, and also a few of the highest scoring pullets to be had in America.

EGGS FOR SALE AND ALSO A FEW GOOD COCKERELS.

BARRED and BUFF ROCKS

Ready now for the egg trade and my matings for this season are finer than ever, from high-scoring prize-winning stock; also B. Minorcas, S. C. B. Leghorns and B. Hamburgs. Eggs \$2 per 13, \$4 for 30. Stock for sale.

THOS. H. CHAMBERS,
Brandon, Man.

EGGS FOR HATCHING

Barred P. Rocks, Buff P. Rocks, Black Langshans, \$2.00 PER SETTING. First prize Manitoba Poultry Show, 1902, Barred Rock pen; special for best pen; special for B. R. cockerel, Kingscore, 92½ points, head of pen, Holden judge. Stock for sale.

JOHN TODD,
457 Henry Ave., Winnipeg.

BANNER POULTRY YARDS.

Eggs for hatching from imported stock of the following varieties: Light Brahmas, Barred and White Rocks, B. Javas, Partridge Cechins, S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Blue Andalusians, Black Minorcas, Bearded Golden Polish, \$2.00 for 13 eggs, \$3.00 for 26. Mammoth Pekin Ducks, \$2.00 for 11 eggs, \$3.00 for 22.

R. B. PRESTON, Pilot Mound, Man.

Light Brahmas, 10th Year

The latest: Brandon show, three entries, 1st, 2nd and 3rd; Winnipeg Industrial, two entries, 1st pen, 3rd pair; Manitoba Poultry Show, three entries, 2nd pen, 3rd hen.

Eggs, \$2 for 13.
GEO. HANBY,
312 Smith St., Winnipeg.

SINGLE COMB BLACK ORPINGTONS

Can supply eggs from a fine pen of this handsome and popular English breed. Price \$2 for 13 eggs.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS

Eggs from my well known strain, Pen No. 1, headed by 2nd prize cock, M. P. A., \$2 for 13 eggs. Pen No. 2, \$1 for 13 eggs. Orders booked now for April delivery.

W. A. PETTIT, Acme Poultry Yards,
Corydon Ave., Winnipeg.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

As to the disappointment sometimes met by those buying settings of eggs which did not turn out well, the speaker thought the majority of poultrymen were honest, but were sometimes ignorant of the quality of their stock.. It was always best for beginners to confine themselves to one breed.

Poultry Exhibition.

The ninth annual exhibition of the Manitoba Poultry Association, held in Winnipeg Feb. 17th to 21st, was an unqualified success. In quality of exhibits it was equal to previous shows, and in numbers it was far in advance, there being over 1,000 specimens cooped in poultry, pigeons and pet stock.

The judge, Geo. D. Holden, of St. Paul, Minn., scored all the birds, and had his hands full in order to get through. However, he gave unusual satisfaction, and to his credit we must state that not a single kick was heard regarding his awards.

The following is the list of winners and scores:—

BRAHMAS.

Light Brahmas were a good display, 40 birds altogether being shown in this class. The quality stood well out, showing a marked improvement in this breed over previous years.

Light—Cock, 1, 91½ points, J. W. Higginbotham, Virden; 2, 91½, Higginbotham; 3, 90½, S. G. Newall, Winnipeg. Hen—1, 93, Newall; 2, 92, Higginbotham; 3, 91½, G. W. Hanby, Winnipeg. Cockerel—1, 93½, 2, 92½, 3, 90½, Higginbotham. Pullet—1, 94½, Higginbotham; 2, 92½, 3, 92½, S. G. Newall. Pens—1, 185½, Higginbotham; 2, 181½, Hanby; 3, 180½, Geo. Langley, Winnipeg.

Dark—Cockerel—2, 88½, 3, 86½; pullet—2, 88, W. Anderson, Brandon.

COCHINS.

The Cochins made a very fair show, but were somewhat fewer than in previous years. The quality was good, but nearly all the birds were cut too heavily for weight to qualify for first prizes. It is time the Cochins breeders all realised that 4½ to 6 lb. birds

plumage of some of the birds, the clear decisive royal blue barring having given place to a blurred, smoky black indistinct barring, such as indicates the scrub. The Whites were a fairly good class, but some were shown dirty. The wash tub, however, would have remedied this. The Buff breeders would do well to wake up a little as there is a lot of room for improvement in this grand bird, and "buff to the skin" must be their motto and aim.

Barred—Cock—2, 88½, Geo. Wood, Holland; 3, 87½, T. H. Chambers, Brandon. Hen—1, 90½, G. H. Grundy, Virden; 2, 90, King & Kidd, Winnipeg; 3, 90, Wood, Cockerel—1, 91½, Grundy; 2, 89, L. D. Canniff, Fargo, N.D.; 3, 89, W. Rutherford, Winnipeg. Pullets—1, 92, Canniff; 2, 91½, Wood; 3, 90½, King & Kidd. Pen—1, 182 7-12, John Todd, Winnipeg; 2, 180 11-12, 3, 180, Chambers.

White—Cock—1, 93½, E. Scariett, Oak Lake; 2, 90, A. Leighton, Winnipeg. Hens—1, 94½, S. B. Blackhall, Winnipeg; 2, 94½, 3, 94, Jas. Fenwick, Brandon. Cockerel—1, 94½, Fenwick; 2, 93½, J. Wilding, Norwood Bridge; 3, 93, Blackhall. Pullet—1, 94½, Scariett; 2, 94, Blackhall; 3, 93, T. E. Moon, Winnipeg. Pen—1, 184, Wilding; 2, 183 5-6, Fenwick.

Buffs—Cock—2, 88½, Chambers; 3, 87½, Black Bros., Winnipeg. Hen—1, 91, 3, 88½, Chambers; 2, 90½, Black Bros. Cockerel—3, 85, Chambers. Pullet—92½, Black; 2, 90½, 3, 87½, Chambers. Pen—2, 178½, Black.

WYANDOTTES.

The Wyandottes were out in force, there being a large increase, especially in Buffs, over the shows of preceding years. The Buff Wyandottes are making greater headway than their rivals, the Buff Rocks, and were very highly spoken of by the judge. The Golden and Silver Wyandottes were perhaps not quite up to the usual standard.

Silver—Cock—2, 88½, 3, 87½, E. Brown, Boissevain. Hen—1, 91½, 2, 90½, Brown; 3, 90, Grundy. Cockerel—2, 89½, 3, 85½, W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan. Pullet—1, 91½, Brown; 2, 91, Grundy.

Silver—Pullet—3, J. Sharp, Winnipeg. Pen—1, 181 1-6, Brown; 2, 179½, S. J. Thompson & Son, St. James; 3, 178 7-12, Grundy.

Golden—Cock—2, 89½, T. Reid, Winnipeg. Hen—1, 90, Reid; 2, 88½, Ling. Cockerel—1, 90½, Reid; 3, 87½, Ling. Pullet—1, 92, 2, 91½, Reid; 3, 89½, Ling. Pen—2, 179 7-12, A. Williams, Winnipeg; 3, 179 1-3, Reid.

White—Cock—1, 93½, Geo. Wood, Louise

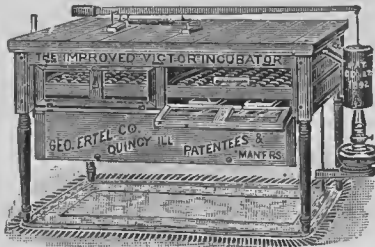
Oak Grove Poultry Yards,

LOUISE BRIDGE, P.O.,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

Barred P. Rocks, Light Brahmas, Black Javas, S. L. Wyandottes, R. C. Brown Leghorns, Houdans, B. R. Game Bantams: Eggs for all varieties, \$2 for 13, \$3.50 for 26. Toulouse, Embden, White and Brown Chinese Geese. No eggs for sale. Pekin, Black Cayuga, Pekin-Mallard Duck Eggs, \$1.50 for 11, \$2.50 for 22. White Muscovy Duck Eggs, 30 cents each. No stock of any kind for sale. I have turned my Turkey stock over to Walker Bros. A six months' subscription to the "Poultry Herald" free to all ordering eggs to value of \$2.00 or over.

IMPROVED VICTOR INCUBATORS

The most perfect incubator made. Instruction and guarantee accompany each machine.



Prices, F.O.B. Winnipeg:—

No. 0 Victor, 50 eggs, 75 lbs.	\$20.00
No. 5 Victor, 100 eggs, 125 lbs.	27.50
No. 6 Victor, 200 eggs, 200 lbs.	32.50
No. 10 Victor, 300 eggs, 225 lbs.	40.00
No. 12 Victor, 400 eggs, 350 lbs.	55.00
Hatching Wonder, 60 eggs	10.00
Hatching Wonder, 100 eggs	15.00
Hatching Wonder, 200 eggs	25.00

First prize and medal, Winnipeg Industrial, on incubators, brooders and poultry supplies.

I carry a full line of Poultry Supplies. Write for price list.

CHAS. MIDWINTER, Louise Bridge P.O., Winnipeg, Man.

G. H. GRUNDY, Virden, Man.

Breeder of Exhibition

B. P. Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, and B. B. Red and Golden Duckwing Game Bantams.

Won 1st on B.P. Rock cockerel, 1st on hen, three first and one second on Bantams with four entries. Twenty of my last year's breeding hens for sale at \$1.50 each, in lots of three or more. Eggs \$3.00 per setting.

McARTHUR'S Buff Wyandottes

At 1900 Manitoba Poultry Show my birds won SILVER MEDAL, largest exhibit of birds any American class, scoring over 90 points. At 1902 show (report in this issue) my birds won TWICE AS MANY PRIZES as ALL OTHERS TOGETHER. None better! Second prize pen (1 cock, 3 hens), \$15.00. Three cockerels, \$4 each. Eggs, \$2.00 per 13, or \$5.00 for 39.

F. G. McARTHUR, Carman, Man.

THE "HUB" POULTRY FARM KILDONAN

We have a fine pen of PARTRIDGE COCHINS—A SNAP. Having sold the male birds of all our breeding pens, we will start the season of 1902 with all imported stock. Kindly reserve your orders until you hear from the Hub. Watch our other ads. for Eggs. Wishing you all a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

Respectfully,
T. W. BRADY, Drawer 1270, Winnipeg.

ED. BROWN, Boissevain, Man. Silver Wyandotte Specialist

A STARTER FOR SPRING
START RIGHT now by ordering your eggs for hatching from me at \$2.00 per setting, delivery after April 1st. VICTORIOUS again at Winnipeg, Feb. 17th to 21st (see reports). Cock, hen and pullet only cut 2 of a point on shape. Two yearling cocks for sale, \$4.00 each. Also 20 females. Prices on application.

"VIGILANT" NEST

SLIDING—ADJUSTABLE
(Patented Can. & U.S.)

The only nest in the World which positively prevents hens from eating their eggs. Simple—Effective—Durable. No springs—Eggs cannot break. The inclined nest gathers them safely in lower section. Prevents fleas, or parasites, etc. Everlasting, never failing, comfortable. Thousands now in use. Ask your dealer for it or write to L. P. Morin, Inventor, Mfr., 10 Antoine St., St. Hyacinthe, Que. Price 45c. each. AGENTS WANTED.



The Best is None Too Good.

Having mated up our pens for 1902 with great care and expense, we are prepared to furnish a limited number of eggs at \$3.00 per setting of the following varieties:—S. C. Buff and S. C. White Leghorns, Red Pyle Game, Brown Red Game, Black Rose Comb Bantams.

The above pens contain winners at such shows as Boston, Chicago, Montreal, Ottawa, Ontario, and Manitoba.

Six Cornish Indian Game hens for sale at a bargain. See March 5th issue of Nor'-West Farmer for winnings at Manitoba Show (Winnipeg), 1902. Satisfaction guaranteed.

Address—
MILNE BROS.,
Brandon, Man.

Edmonton, N.W.T.

Thoroughbred Poultry of the best strains. Brahmas, Light and Dark; Black Langshans, Plymouth Rocks, Barred, Buff and White, Colored Dorkings and Cornish Indian Games. Eggs and stock for sale. Write to

C. de W. MACDONALD,
P.O. Box 88, Edmonton.

Little Better than the Best.

Buff Wyandottes & Cornish Indian Games, prize-winners. Eggs, \$2 per 13, \$5 per 26. Address E. FORTIER, 72 Notre Dame St. East, Winnipeg, Man.

CHINOOK POULTRY YARDS BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS (Exclusively).

The utility kind. Six cockerels, 4½ months, dressed 30 lbs. The fancy kind. Lethbridge, 1901. All firsts of Rocks, 1st breeding pen (6 pens).

Eggs, \$2.00 per 15.
W. A. HAMILTON,
Lethbridge, Alta.

ROCKS! ROCKS!

Barred and White Rocks and Mammoth B. Turkeys. Just as good as they grow and fine as silk. White Rocks, H. H. Bessey's celebrated strain. Barred Rock pen headed by a grand cockerel of J. L. Todd's Ideal strain, Atlantic, Iowa. I can mate you up pairs, trios, or pens not akin to each other. Stock and Eggs for sale. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write

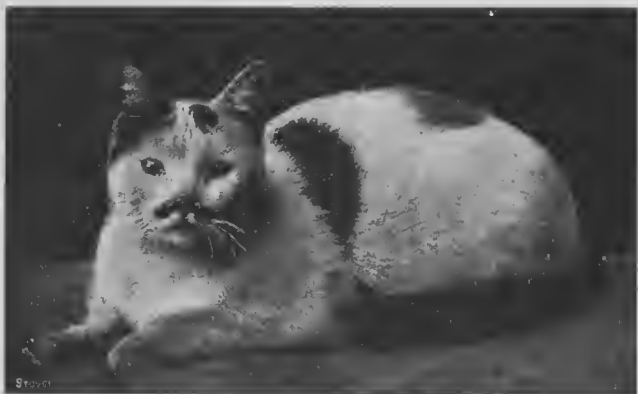
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BRANDON, - MANITOBA

Incubators! Incubators!

Over 500 first premiums have been awarded our firm at the principal shows in the world. Write for prices.

BLACK BROS., Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.



A FINE EXHIBIT IN THE CLASS FOR CATS.

are not heavy enough for the Asiatic class, and governed themselves accordingly. Partridge—Cock—2, 89½, Anderson; 3, 85½, A. E. Shether, Brandon. Hen—1, 91½, 2, 90½, Shether. Cockerels—2, 86½, 3, 85½, Shether. Pullets—1st, 90½, 3, 88½, Anderson; 2, 89½, T. W. Brady, Winnipeg.

Black—Hen—1, 90, Mrs. J. Hopkins, Winnipeg. Cockerel—3, 87, Hopkins. Pullet—2, 89½, Hopkins; 3, 89½, Anderson.

LANGSHANS.

The Langshans are improving in popularity, there being a large increase in this exhibit.

Black—Hen—1, 93½, S. Ling & Co., Winnipeg; 2, 92½, Miss B. Fowler, Headingly. Cockerels—1, 95½, Emery & Bonnick, Winnipeg; 2, 88½, Ling; 3, 85½, Fowler. Pullet—1, 93½, 2, 93, Emery & Bonnick; 3, 93, Ling.

White—Hen—2, 89½, 3, 86½, Fowler. Pullet—1, 90, Miss H. E. Hall, Headingly; 3, 87½, Fowler.

JAVAS.

Very few Black Javas were shown, but quality was good.

Black—Hen—1, 93½, C. Midwinter, Louise Bridge. Cockerel—2, 89½, J. Kitson, Macdonald. Pullet—1, 94, Kitson; 2, 90½, Midwinter. Pen—1, 182 2-3, Kitson.

DORKINGS.

There were but a few good Silver Grey Dorkings shown.

S. G. Dorking—Cockerel—1, 92½; pullet—1, 94½, 2, 93½, 3, 92½, W. H. Garside, Brandon. Pen—1, 184 11-12, D. Carter, Brandon.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS.

There was a large display of Plymouth Rocks, in Barred, White and Buff. In reference to the Barred, the judge was guilty of a pun, stating that they were a somewhat "rocky" lot. Fault was found with the

Bridge; 3, 87½, Jos. Wilding. Hen—1, 94½, J. Kitson, Macdonald; 2, 93, 3, 92½, Wilding. Cockerel—1, 93½, Wilding; 2, 91½, 3, 89½, Kitson. Pullet—1, 93½, Kitson; 2, 92½, 3, 91½, Wilding. Pen—1st, 180 5-6, Kitson; 2, 178 7-12, Wilding.

Buff—Cock—1, 90, F. J. G. McArthur, Carman. Hen—1, 92½, 2, 89, 3, 88½, McArthur. Cockerel—1, 90½, E. M. Rose; 2, 88, E. Fortier, Winnipeg; 3, 87½, Anderson. Pullet—1, 93, E. M. Rose, Winnipeg; 2, 91½, McArthur; 3, 90½, Rose. Pen—2, 177 1-3, McArthur.

Black—Cock—2, 88½; hen—1, 29½, 2, 89; cockerel—1, 95½, 2, 89½; pullet—1, 92½, 2, 90½; pen—1, 183 11-12, all to Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge.

SPANISH, ANDALUSIANS, ANCONAS, MINORCAS.

These breeds made a rather small show, with quality in many cases only fair. W. F. B. Spanish—Cock—2, 89½; hen—1, 92½, 2, 90½, Wood, Louise Bridge. Andalusians—Cock—3, 87½; cockerel—1, 90½; pullet—1, 93½, Wood, Louise Bridge. Hen—3, 87½, Anderson. Pen—1, 183½, Wood, Louise Bridge.

Minorcas, Black—Hen—1, 95½, 3, 94½, Reid; 2, 95, Brown. Cockerel—1, 93, Reid. Pullet—1, 92½, 3, 90½, Reid; 2, 92, Chambers.

Minorcas, White—Pen—2, 178½, C. W. Coates, Winnipeg. Hen—1, 92½, 2, 89½, Rose.

Anconas—Hen—1, 90½, Jos. Dixon, Winnipeg. Cockerel—3, 87½, Garside. Pullet—1, 92½, Midwinter; 3, 86½, Garside.

LEGHORNS.

The Leghorns made a remarkably fine class in both quality and numbers, and the judge was enthusiastic in their praise. He highly complimented the exhibitors of this class, and declared that some of the birds were fit to show and take prizes at the largest exhibitions in the States. The principal exhibitor in this class, Geo. Wood, Louise Bridge,

KLONDIKE INCUBATORS AND BROODERS ARE THE BEST

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Latest Improvements. Strongest Guarantee. Easily Operated. Write for free Catalogue, which contains much valuable information. Address Klondike Incubator Co., Box 906, Des Moines, Iowa

demonstrated his ability both to breed and to show. "More power to your elbow, George."

Single Comb White.—Cock—1, 94½, Wood; 2, 92½, W. A. Pettit, Winnipeg; 3, 88½, Gus. Schroeder, Winnipeg. Hen—1, 94½, 2, 93½, Wood; 3, 92½, Sidney Begg, Brandon. Cockerel—1, 94½, 2, 93½, Wood; 3, 91½, Schroeder. Pullet—1, 95, 2, 94, Wood; 3, 91½, T. E. Moore. Pen, 1, 187 7-12, 3, 183 5-12, Wood; 2, 185 1-6, Garside.

Rose Comb White.—Cock—1, 94½, Wood; 2, 89½, Walker Bros., Brandon. Hen—1, 93½, 2, 92½, Wood; 3, 90½, Walker Bros. Cockerel—1, 94, H. Leake, Norwood Bridge; 2, 94, Wood; 3, 89½, W. J. Arthur, Winnipeg. Pullet—1, 95, Leake; 2, 95, Wood; 3, 94½, Leake. Pens—1, 185½, Wood.

S. C. Brown.—Cock—3, 87½, Williams. Hen—1, 91, 2, 89½, Williams. Cockerel—1, 91, 2, 90½, Chambers; 3, 88½, Williams. Pullet—1, 91½, 91, Williams; 3, 90, Chambers. Pen—1, 181½, F. Smith, Brandon; 2, 178 5-6, 3, 177½, Williams.

R. C. Brown.—Cock—2, 89½, Williams. Hen—1, 91½, Williams. Cockerel—1, 93½, C. A. Jordan, Fargo, N.D.; 2, 92½, Williams. Pullet—1, 92½, Jordan; 2, 90½, Williams. Pen—2, 178, Midwinter; 3, 177½, Williams.

Buff.—Hen—2, 88, 3, 87½, Jos. Pritchard, Wapella. Cockerel—1, 92½; 2, 90½, Milne Bros., Brandon; 3, 90½, Leake. Pullet—1, 93, Arthur; 2, 92½, Milne Bros.; 3, 92½, Leake. Pens—1, 183, Leake.

GAMES.

A good showing of Games of high quality appeared in all sections. The B. B. Reds stood well out, there being also some good Indians. A pen of B. B. Red Games won the Lieut.-Governor's Challenge Cup for the highest scoring pen in the show.

B. B. Red Games.—Cock—1, 93½, C. W. Carruthers, Brandon; 3, 87½, M. Johansson, Brandon. Hen—1, 93½, Carruthers; 2, 92½, W. A. Webb, Fort Rouge; 3, 90½, J. A. Mullen, Cypress River. Cockerel—1, 93, Webb; 2, 91½, 3, 89, Mullen. Pullet—1, 91½, Mullen. Pen—1, 189 1-12, Webb; 2, 185 7-12, Carruthers; 3, 185 7-12, Mullen.

B. R. Games.—Hen—3, 87½; pullet—1, 90½, Mullen.

Silver Duckwing Games.—Cockerel—3, 86½; pullet—1, 90½, Mullen. Pen—1, 183, Mullen.

Red Pyle Games.—Cock—2, 89½, Milne Bros. Hen—1, 93, 2, 92, Milne Bros. Cockerel—3, 87½, S. McCurdy, Carberry.

Cornish Indian Games.—Cock—1, 92, Ling. Hen—1, 93½, 3, 92½, Walker Bros; 2, 92½, Ling. Cockerel—1, 90½, Ling. Pullets—1, 90, 2, 88½, Ling. Pen—1, 184 1-12, Ling; 2, 178 5-12, Fortier.

PREDIS WITH THE SMALLER ENTRIES.

The Hamburgs, Polish, Houdans, Red Caps, Dominiques, Orpingtons and Rumpless were small classes not showing any particular advancement.

Hamburgs, S. Spangled.—Cockerel—1, 90½, 3, 86½, pullet—2, 89½, 3, 87½. All to R. Wilson, Winnipeg.

Hamburgs, Black.—Hen—1, 95½, 2, 93½, Chambers.

Polish, W. C. White.—Cock—1, 90½, hen—1, 92½, Walker Bros.

Houdans.—Cock—3, 87, Midwinter. Hen—1, 90½, Frank Bushby, Winnipeg; 3, 87½, Anderson. Cockerel—3, 86½, Midwinter. Pullet—1, 93½, Midwinter; 2, 89, Bushby. Pens—1, 180½, Midwinter; 3, 175 7-12, Bushby.

Red Caps.—Cock—3, 86½, Walker Bros. Hen—2, 89, Walker Bros; 3, 87½, Dixon. Pullet—1, 90, 3, 87, D. Van Voris, Winnipeg.

Dominiques.—Hen—2, 89½, Walker Bros. Orpingtons, Buff.—Cockerel—1, pullet—1, E. Wallin, Winnipeg.

Orpingtons, Black.—Cock—1, hen—1, 1, cockerel—1, W. A. Pettit, Winnipeg.

Rumpless.—Pullet—1, hen—1, Geo. Wood.

BANTAMS.

There was a very large display of bantams of all varieties.

B. B. R. Game.—Cock—1, 95½, Grundy; 2, 91½, Walker Bros.; 3, 90½, Garside. Hen—1, 96, Reid; 2, 93½, Grundy; 3, 91½, T. W. Brady. Cockerel—1, 94½, Grundy; 2, 94, Midwinter; 3, 94, Reid. Pullet—1, 95½, 2, 92½, Reid; 3, 92, Midwinter. Pens—1, 184 2-3, Reid; 2, 183½, Midwinter.

Red Pyle Game.—Cock, 1, 95, 2, 93; hen—1, 95½; cockerel—1, 92½; pullet—1, 95, 2, 94½. All to Reid. Pen—182½, Milne Bros.

Golden Duckwing.—Pen—1, 185, Grundy.

B. R. Games.—Cock—1, 91½, hen—1, 95½, Milne Bros.

Buff Cochins.—Cock—1, 90½; hen—1, 92½, 2, 91; cockerel—2, 88½, 3, 88½; pullet—1, 90½, 2, 89½; pen—1, 181. All to Blackhall. Pen—2, 179 1-6, Pettit.

White Cochins.—Cockerel—1, 91½; pullet—1, 90, Garside.

Partridge, Cochins.—Cock—1, 90½; pullet—2, 89½, 3, 89, all to Garside.

Silver Seabrights.—Pullet—1, 91, J. Pritchard, Wapella. Pen—1, 183 11-12, L. McLean, Winnipeg.

Golden Seabrights.—Cock—3, 85½, J. Todd. Hen—1, 91½, Anderson; 2, 88, McLean; 3, 87, Todd. Cockerel—1, 90½, 2, 89½, Anderson. Pullet—2, 88½, Anderson.

Black R. C.—Cock—1, 95, McLean. Hen—1, 95, Milne Bros. Cockerel—1, 94½, Milne; 2, 93½, Newall. Pullet—1, 95, Milne.

TURKEYS, GEESE & DUCKS.

The turkeys, geese and ducks were a grand display, far in excess of previous years. In view of the annual large importations of dressed birds of these classes, it is well worth while for our farmers to ponder if it would not pay them to devote more attention to these lines of poultry raising.

Turkeys, Bronze.—Adult cock—1, Wilding. Yearling cock—1, W. Kitson, Burnside, 2, Jas. Fenwick, Brandon; 3, J. P. Keeler, Fort Rouge. Cockerel—1, Maw's Poultry Farm, Winnipeg; 2 and 3, Kitson. Pullet—1, Wilding; 2 and 3, Kitson. Hen—1, Fenwick; 2, Kitson; 3, F. Hutchinson, Hayfield.

Geese, Embden.—Adult—1, Midwinter. Young—1, John Kitson.

Geese, Toulouse.—Adult—1, Midwinter. Young—1 and 2, Maw.

Geese, White Chinese—1, Midwinter.

Ducks, Pekin—Adult—1 and 2, Maw's Poultry Farm; 3, Keeler. Young—1, King & Kidd; 2, Hutchinson; 3, J. F. C. Menlove, Virden.

Ducks, Rouen—Young—1 and 2, Maw's Poultry Farm; 3, Kitson.

Ducks, Cayuga—Old—1, Mullin. Young—1, Mullin; 2, Midwinter.

Ducks, Muscovy—1, Midwinter.

Ducks, Pekin (Mallard cross)—1, Midwinter.

PET STOCK.

Pheasants, Golden—1, Ring Necks, 1 and 2, Chinese, 1 and 2, Garside.

Rabbits, Lop Eared—1, D. Van Voris.

Belgian Hares—1, D. Van Voris.

Pigeons—Dun Carriers—1, J. M. Alldritt.

Blue Pied Pouters—1, W. Nixon; 2, J. M. Alldritt.

Black Barbs—1, Nixon; 2, Alldritt.

Tumblers—1, Alldritt. English Owls—1, Alldritt.

Black African Owls—1, Rose. White African Owls—1 and 2, Alldritt.

Silver Owls—1, Nixon. Mottled Trumpeters—1, Nixon.

Blue Winged Turbids—1 and 2, Alldritt.

White Fantails—1, Alldritt, 2, Ron. Maltby, Manor, Assa.; 3, R. Redfern. Black Fantails—1, Alldritt; 2, T. W. Brady. Red Magpies—1, Alldritt.

Archangels—1, Nixon. Swallow—1 and 2, Alldritt.

Blue Check Homers—1, Maw; 2 and 3, Alldritt.

Black Check Homers—1, Alldritt.

Black Check Homers—1 and 3, Alldritt; 2, Maw. Red Check Homers—1, Alldritt.

Silver Homers—1, Alldritt.

CUPS, MEDALS, ETC.

Lieut.-Governor Cup, value \$100.00, and \$10 gold medal, for best pen (barring Asiatic, American and Bantams), won by W. A. Webb, Winnipeg, with pen of B. B. Red Games.

Patterson Cup, value \$100.00, for best pen in American and Asiatic classes, won by J. W. Higginbotham, Virden, with pen of Light Brahmas.

Drewry Challenge Cup, value \$100.00, and \$10 gold medal, for best three males and three females in any variety, won by J. W. Higginbotham, with Light Brahmas.

Nor-West Farmer Challenge Cup and Medal, for best pen fowls, any breed, shown by bone-fide farmer, awarded to Fred Smith, Brandon, for a pen of S. C. Brown Leghorns.

Brandon Poultry Association Challenge Cup and Medal, for highest scoring fowls, any variety except Bantams, won by J. W. Higginbotham, with Light Brahmas.

Winnipeg Poultry Association Special Arm Chair, value \$12.00, for highest scoring cock, hen, cockerel and pullet of any one variety except Bantam and owned by one exhibitor, won by J. W. Higginbotham with Light Brahmas.

F. W. Drewry Silver Medal, value \$5.00, for the best display in turkey, geese and duck classes, won by C. Midwinter, Louise Bridge.

A. H. Kohner, special for best collection Bantams, all breeds, won by Thos. Reid, Winnipeg.

Farmer's Advocate subscriptions: J. Kitson, for best Barred P. Rock cockerel shown by farmer; W. J. Lumsden, Hanlan, best Silver Wyandotte cockerel shown by farmer; S. McCurdy, Carberry, best Red Pyle Game cockerel shown by farmer; W. Kitson, Burnside, best Bronze Turkey cock shown by farmer; F. Hutchinson, Hayfield, best Pekin drake shown by farmer.

PUSS ON THE STAND.

A new feature in connection with the show was an exhibition of cats. This was superintended by Mrs. R. B. Beson, of St. Paul, a professional breeder of cats, who brought with her eleven specimens, ranging in value all the way from \$15 up to \$350 each. Mrs. E. N. Maltby, of Cannington Manor, Assa., showed half a dozen animals, and a display of 36 cats was made up altogether. Those concerned in the welfare of the show were well pleased with the success of the new venture, and although this was the first appearance in Manitoba of puss upon the bench, the poultrymen need not be afraid of again giving her a place at their annual shows.

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The Nor-West Farmer

ISSUED TWICE A MONTH.

Established 1882.

The only Agricultural Paper printed in Canada between Lake Superior and the Pacific Coast. Issued on the 5th and 20th of each month.

THE STOVEL COMPANY,

Proprietors,

COR. MCDERMOT AVE. & ARTHUR STREET.
Winnipeg, Man.

Subscriptions to Canada or the U.S., \$1 a year, in advance. To Great Britain, \$1.50.

WINNIPEG, MARCH 5, 1902.



GRAIN TRANSPORTATION IN THE TERRITORIES.

In another part of this paper will be found an extended report of the meeting held at Indian Head to form the Territorial Grain Growers' Association. Manitoba grain growers, badly as they have fared, have very little idea how the case stands further west, where, when the blockade came on, farmers had been able to get out next to nothing of their great crop, which it is now pretty certain will overrun the government estimate by 2,000,000 bushels. In their case the blockade meant that nearly the total amount of their crop was lying on their hands unsold. The want of transportation was bad enough, but the western men have come to the conclusion that this scarcity of available transport has been too often made the occasion for unjust depression of the grade of their wheat.

So intense had the strain become that the Territorial Government came forward with an offer to defray part of the expense of the Indian Head meeting, and Commissioner of Agriculture Bul-yea was a leading spirit in the movement, handling the subject with ability and doing all he could to promote the interests of the people. Backed by the weight of influence of that meeting, he came down, along with a farmer delegate, to Winnipeg, and used such pressure on the C. P. R. authorities that they reluctantly arranged to secure all the available cars they could borrow from the Soo line and Great Northern, thus forwarding to Duluth the wheat they could themselves neither carry nor store. In all this emergency Mr. Bul-yea has proven himself the man for the hour, and the value of his work is realized by the people for whom he acts.

This great gathering at Indian Head and the organization there formed is the strongest possible evidence of the stringency of the situation in the West before the present partial relief came into operation. Farmers are about the last class of men in the world to be coaxed or driven into business organization. That they have made such a move is one of the strongest proofs of its necessity. There can be little doubt that when the C. P. R. has done its best it will take to the middle of August to clear out last year's crop. With the prospect of doubling their annual yield within the next two years, there will be plenty of work for the Grain Growers' Association to keep the railroad up to its work, but if they are as successful in this as they have been in getting the C. P. R. to give the present relief, they will have made a most noble record.

We have in this organization about

the first example, in the West at least, of a government, alive to the needs of the hour and stepping into the breach. There is a good deal more in that than some people now appear to see. Summer friends and fair weather lovers are well enough in their way. But a government that buckles down to work and shows sound business faculty in the work it does is likely to win more love in the next election than the kind of people who look over the fence on pleasant days and want to offer the young lady a nosegay.

LOADING PLATFORMS.

The C. P. R. have steadily refused to give farmers cars to load from their wagons. They will only give farmers cars where there are loading platforms. About eighty applications for loading platforms have been approved by the Elevator Commissioner, but as the C. P. R. claim they have six months in which to build these platforms, the farmers are still without them. Now however, we are glad to report that the C. P. R. will furnish cars to farmers at every station at which a loading platform has been approved of by the Elevator Commissioner, whether the platform is built or not. This will afford great, though tardy, relief, but farmers should not rest in their agitation for increased privileges until the way is open for every man to load from his wagon if he wants to. When this is granted it will give the necessary relief from any elevator combine which may exist, as it removes all restrictions.

—Alameda is asking for a 30,000 bushel elevator and a 100 bushel flour mill.

—Entries for 1945 homesteads were made in the Edmonton land district between January 1st, 1901, and February 20th, 1902.

The 8 Hour Day

Which the working man has fought for and succeeded in obtaining is something the wife has no share in. Her day begins before his and ends long after it, as a rule, and many a night her rest is broken by the baby's fretfulness. The healthiest woman must wear out under such a strain. What can be expected then of those women who are weakened by womanly diseases?

Women who are weak, worn-out and run-down will find new life and new strength in the use of Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription. It establishes regularity, dries weakening drains, heals inflammation and ulceration, and cures female weakness. It makes weak women strong and sick women well.

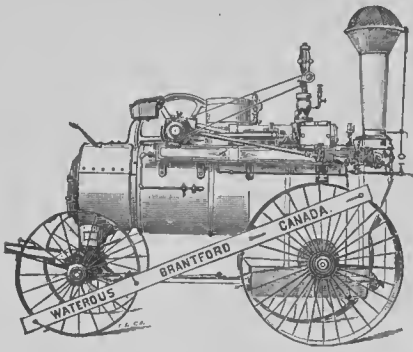
Sick people are invited to consult Dr. Pierce, by letter, free. All correspondence is held as strictly private and sacredly confidential. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

"I suffered with female weakness about eight years—tried several doctors but derived no benefit until I began using Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription," writes Mrs. John Green, of Danville, Boyle Co., Ky. "This medicine was recommended to me by other patients. I have taken six bottles and I feel like another person."

The dealer who offers a substitute for "Favorite Prescription," is only seeking to make the little more profit paid on the sale of less meritorious medicines. His profit is your loss. Refuse all substitutes.

Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets should be used with "Favorite Prescription" whenever a laxative is required.



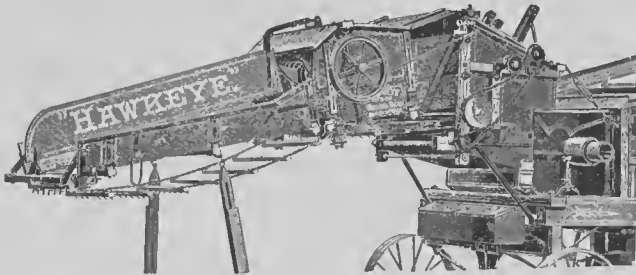
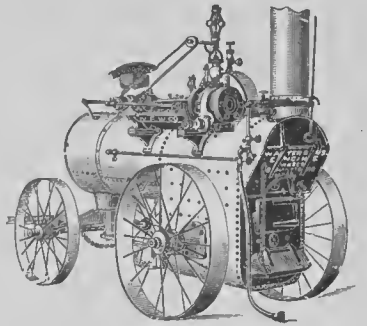


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SINGLE CYLINDER TRACTIONS
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8, 10, 12 and 17 Horse Power.



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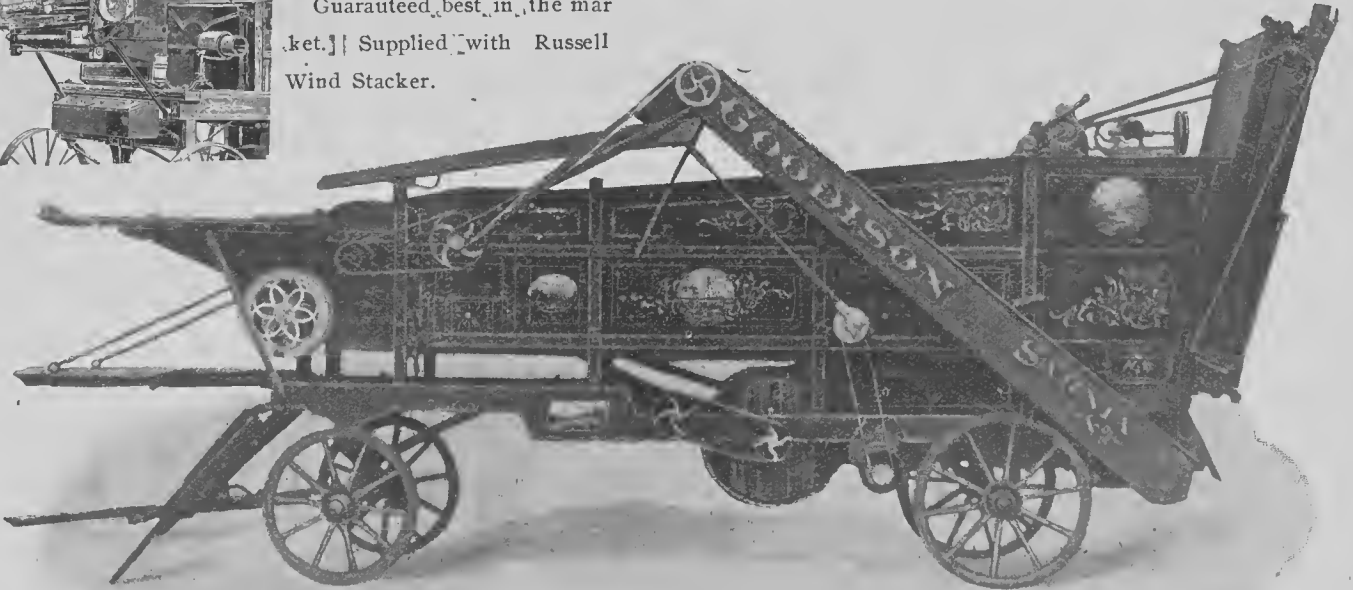
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24 and 32-inch Cylinders.
The lightest and best Thresher for
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Guaranteed best in the mar-
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BLUFFING THE FARMER.

Ignorance of the exact provisions of the Grain Act has made it possible for both the C. P. R. and the elevators to repeatedly bluff the farmers this winter. If farmers were conversant with the provisions of the Grain Act, they would not be so easily imposed on. We would, therefore, strongly urge every farmer to make himself familiar with the conditions it imposes. The C.P.R. and its agents and the elevator men know these conditions and will immediately grant them when they see that the farmer knows what he is about. A station agent who has the farmers' interests at heart, even a little bit, can do much to avoid unpleasantness, while one, over zealous in his own or the com-

pany's interests, or who stands in with the elevator men, can impose on the farmer and make things unpleasant. A farmer who knows an evasion of the Act is being made can soon bring him to time by a telegram to the general superintendent.

At one of the largest and most important shipping points in the West a great deal of unpleasantness exists. At such a point one would naturally think the C. P. R. would do all they could to put the best possible face on an unpleasant situation, but we regret that we are being driven to the conclusion that such is by no means the case and that the agent is pursuing a policy of obstruction and evasion. Unfortunately there is no loading platform and this gives the agent an opportunity to work

in with the elevator men. Here is how it is worked. When a farmer wants a car he is told to put it through the elevator. But when that course is tried by the applicant he finds that the only elevator (the Farmers') that will take his wheat at grade cannot do half the work required of it. The others never happen to have a bin of the grade his wheat goes. If his wheat is No. 1 Northern they have only room for No. 2 Northern. He must lose a grade before they will take it in.

After giving a sample case of this kind, one correspondent says: "That is a fair sample of the attitude of the C. P. R. agent here to the farmers. When a farmer applied for a car, if the bluff worked, all well; but if there seemed risk of any agitation or publicity, then

the 'Superintendent' would yield. But the bluff has worked in almost every instance." This letter is dated March 10th.

Every day's mail and every traveller from the West brings testimony to the evasive tactics of the C. P. R. While other stations were clamoring for cars, Great Northern cars were being held at Grenfell, where they are not wanted, and it is fair to presume that the same thing is being done at other stations. The next part of the game will be that whenever the fine weather comes on, and the farmers are busy with their seeding, the company will make a show of rushing in a few cars to points that have been clamoring for them, to prove that the delay is none of their doing and that all along they had supplied more cars than the farmers could use. No wonder the farmers along the C. P. R. in Eastern Assiniboia are furious and fierce in their denunciations of the men and the systems by which they are jockeyed and humbugged, and demand radical changes in the transportation and grain dealing laws. The first step towards improvement is for every farmer to make himself acquainted with every detail of the Grain Act.

—The second annual meeting of the Winnipeg branch of the Canadian Forestry Association will be held on March 20th.

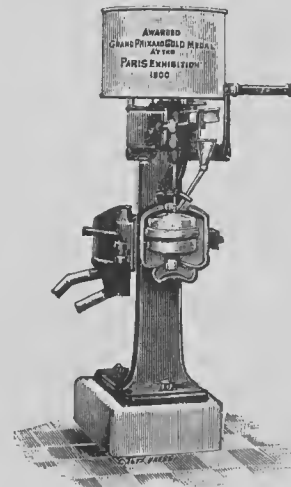
—H. A. Mullins, M. P. P., moved for the adoption of a memorial calling upon the British government to remove the restriction that beef for the army in South Africa must be the product of the United Kingdom. He contended such a restriction worked against the development of the cattle trade of Western Canada. He wanted the regulations made so that Canada, as a British colony, should have a right to participate in supplying the demands of the War Office. This is a move in the right direction, and Canadians should have this privilege.

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THE IMPLEMENT DEALERS.

The annual meeting of the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association was held during the first week of the bonspiel in Winnipeg. There is a feeling in some places that the implement dealer is "after the farmer." If we look into this for a minute we cannot help seeing that the one is dependent on the other. The implement dealer cannot get along very well without the farmer to buy his goods, neither can the farmer do without the implement dealer. The dealer, too, is dependent upon the farmer for his business and must conduct it in such a way as to retain his confidence and support, and in this the farmer has a safeguard against unfair dealing. Both the dealer and the manufacturer watch the crop yields almost as closely as do the farmers, and the manufacturer is constantly seeking to improve his machines so that they will render more efficient work to the farmer. It is folly, then, to foster the idea that the dealer is in business "to do" the farmer. There are, no doubt, some who seem to work on this plan, and we feel sure that when such are found the officers of the association will be glad to learn their names. The interests of the dealer and farmer are closely united and the most friendly relations should exist between them. It's the dealer's business to sell implements, but if the farmer does not want to buy he must not be persuaded to do so, and a friendly chat and explanation of his position will relieve him from pressure while at the same time the dealer will be pleased to show him the latest improvements in his machines.

The growth of the association has been steady, and now its membership, three hundred, represents nearly every town in the West, whereas three years ago it was unknown. The discussions of the subjects brought before the convention were frank and at no time was there any inclination shown to deal un-

justly with the farmer, while it was continually pointed out that their interests were one and that any dealer who started in for a "skin" game was unworthy of a position in their ranks.

The address of H. C. Staver, of Chicago, on "The Relation between the Manufacturer and the Dealer and the Dealer and the Consumer" was worth hearing, for its broad, liberad spirit. We feel sure if the farmers would meet the dealer in a friendly spirit, the way he suggests the dealer to meet the manufacturer, grievances would disappear. What we want is the "mutual confidence" he dwelt so much on. One statement of his we would like to call attention to, and that is that there is not 5 per cent. difference in the cost of various makes of the same article, when quality is considered.

THE WHEAT BLOCKADE IN PARLIAMENT.

In the Dominion House, on March 10 there was a pretty full discussion on the wheat blockade. The Western members had the field nearly all to themselves. Dr. Douglas opened the discussion with a motion for all correspondence bearing on the matter. He began by referring to Commissioner Castle's report of January 15, 1902. That report showed very clearly that of every two bushels of wheat offered the C. P. R. they had only been able to haul out one. He severely scored the government for its policy of nursing the elevator system and deliberately crushing out the flat warehouse. To-day there are hundreds of such warehouses, hurriedly constructed, as the only means of protecting the grain waiting for transportation. The restrictions imposed by the Grain Act and the wretchedly defective equipment of the C. P. R. had caused Western farmers a loss of several millions of dollars. Some of the methods employed by the elevator men in their dealings

with the farmers were not far short of highway robbery. Looking to the probabilities for the near future vigorous remedial measures were indispensable to the progress of the country. Great sums were being spent to further immigration, and, looking to its landed interests alone, the C. P. R. should take steps to enable it to deliver to Fort William 2,000,000 bushels a week. We will have over 50,000,000 annually to carry out and not only our railroad systems but our lake shipping must be extended so as to get that grain quickly to market. The quickest market is always the best.

T. O. Davis, Saskatchewan, said we wanted a railroad commission to deal with a question so important as this is.

W. F. McCreary emphasized the need not only for present relief but for enquiry, by means of a properly qualified commission, that could gather light from the practice of such states as Minnesota, and do its best to improve the Grain Act.

Messrs. Boyd and Roche wanted to bring the railroads to time in this matter. Mr. Heyd, an Eastern member, said the people of the West were very unreasonable; that no one outside themselves were directly concerned. The Maritime Provinces did not care about the wheat crop of the West. He did not think the farmers of the West should be assisted unless they were willing to purchase their agricultural implements from Ontario.

Dr. Roche, Marquette, in retort to this, said the Eastern implement men sold their goods cheaper in Australia than in Manitoba.

Walter Scott, Regina, said the Western farmers could not afford to build granaries, and if other things were put right it would not be necessary. He emphasized the loss caused by the blockade and declared that the C. P. R. had given instructions to their agents not to give cars to farmers. Although farmers saw cars lying idle they were not allowed to load their grain in them.

The government should do something to relieve the restrictions on the building of flat warehouses on railway property. Increased motive power was what was required.

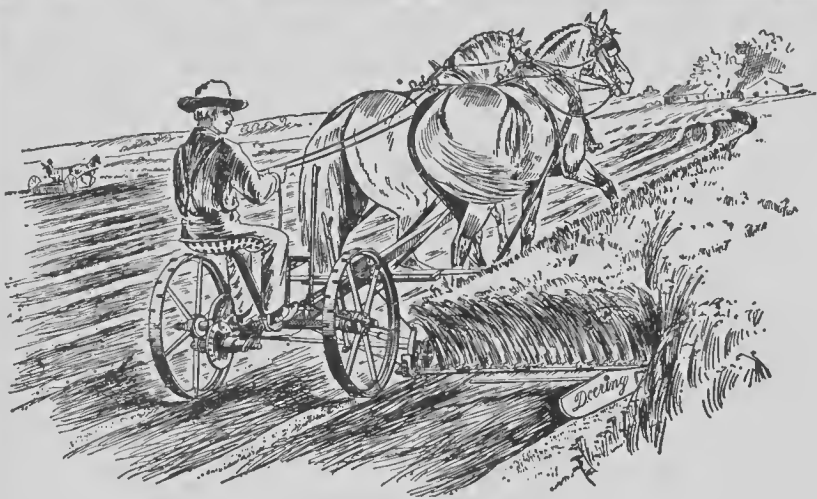
Frank Oliver, Edmonton, continued along the same line. Just after the harvest the C.P.R. had done all they could to handle the crop, but for the last three months they had carried but little, although they could have secured elevator accommodation at Duluth. It was simply a dog-in-the-manger policy. They didn't have to, and therefore they didn't. But when they found that some one besides the farmer was going to suffer they set about finding the remedy. Mr. Oliver went on to say the government could compel the railways to allow the erection of flat warehouses on the right-of-way for direct shipment and to accept grain, no matter how offered.

Sir Wilfrid and R. L. Borden also spoke, but added nothing new to the discussion.

GRAIN ACT AMENDMENTS.

A short time ago Frank Fowler, member for South Brandon, introduced in the Manitoba Legislature certain proposed amendments to the Grain Act. The question was taken up by Mr. Greenwood, member for North Brandon, who, after a pretty lively investigation of the subject and examination of witnesses, brought in a report embodying the views of the committee of which he was chairman. That report was at the last hour talked out, and therefore fell to the ground. But we have the very best authority for saying that in the present session of the Dominion House at Ottawa the subject will be taken up and dealt with so as to secure amendments along the lines Mr. Fowler proposes.

Section 42, dealing with loading platforms, will be entirely remodelled, so as



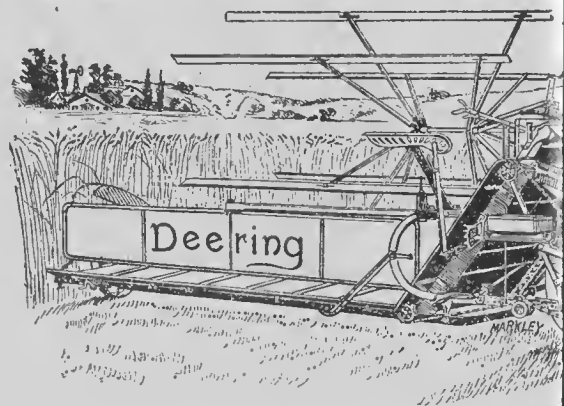
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to compel railway companies to put up, within sixty days, suitable loading platforms on a requisition from ten farmers, endorsed by the Commissioner. Penalties for non-compliance will be enforced. Cars must be supplied at these platforms, and where no platform exists the cars must still be supplied where they can be loaded from wagons.

When a man buys for cash, either in car or wagon loads, no authority can interfere with him. But if he buys on any other than a cash basis and rents or owns warehouse space for that purpose, or works on commission, he must take out a license and give suitable bonds. Infraction of this rule will be a statutory offence and penalties inflicted. Carefully detailed provision is made for commission men being compelled, with the least possible delay, to forward to the producers for whom they act full particulars of each transaction.

Such, in substance, are the amendments to be brought forward. Farmers and all others interested will have the opportunity to read these amendments and put before their representatives their views thereon. Of course, independent members will have the opportunity to introduce further changes should they deem it advisable.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

It is now a good many years since, in deference to the strongly expressed feeling of dissatisfaction against the monopoly of western traffic enjoyed by the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., a branch of the Northern Pacific road was introduced into Manitoba, and though most of it was built through districts not the most favorable to railroad traffic, it was still able to do the country a lot of good service. It is most likely that but for the construction of this road and its branches some sections of the country now fairly prosperous would

have been severely handicapped in their efforts to keep abreast of the agricultural progress made by districts otherwise more favored. As a general proposition it can hardly be denied that any district more than ten or fifteen miles from a railroad must be very severely checked, especially when wheat growing is to be one of its leading industries. Therefore, apart from any question of politics, the old Northern Pacific system was a very substantial advantage to the districts which it traversed.

In due time there arose a cry for still better railroad accommodation, and the Canadian Northern became a recognized feature of our provincial railroad policy. The next general election saw another change come over the spirit of our dreams, and new men with new schemes got control of the government of the country. One of these schemes was to squeeze out the Northern Pacific, and the best offer they could make to this country and the government was to build for a cash bonus at so much per mile or a guarantee of bonds to the tune of \$8,000 per mile. If there were no other means of getting railroad service, such grants in aid may perhaps be quite proper. But, to ordinary mortals like ourselves, a road that could be got for nothing would be still more, or at least, equally desirable.

The other day this same company, which was able to do us such great service in our time of sorest need, came back to ask our local legislature to allow it to build, at its own cost and venture, a road that every farmer along its whole proposed route would have welcomed with joy and gratitude to its promoters.

But there is no such comfort in sight for those who hoped, by the increased transportation to be supplied by the Northern Pacific, to be able next fall to get their grain to the water's edge at Lake Superior before winter, thereby ensuring better value not only for the 15,000,000 bushels they could in that way get out, but for all that the other roads

could carry and for all the balance held in store after navigation closed.

This policy of thrusting out the Northern Pacific as a means of fostering its own pet schemes may not be such a clever trick after all. It is pretty certain that no two single tracks can carry to Fort William, in the few available weeks of fall, the rapidly increasing grain produce of the growing West.

This question of extended transportation facilities is not one that can long be juggled with by politicians. The great western grain area of the Dominion wants and must have, if its resources are not to be half strangled, its destinies controlled by statesmen, and the more our real interests are trifled with now the more sure will be the retributions that will overtake every member of parliament who betrays his constituents to win the approval of his political leaders. There will be one more crop to carry out before the next local election, and the farmers of Central Manitoba through which the proposed track of the N. P. R. was meant to run, but will not, will by next year at this time have the surest kind of proof whether the men who helped to block this road are their friends or their foes. Even farmers, credulous as too many of them are, cannot be everlastingly humbugged.

CONVENTION WEEK.

Convention week in Winnipeg during the bonspiel has become just as important an event in the life of the breeder and dairyman as that of the Industrial in mid-summer. Year by year the suitability of this week as a time to hold annual gatherings has been steadily gaining, and as a result over a score of annual gatherings were held this year. In fact, there is danger of over-doing the thing. The hotel accommodation is not nearly adequate for the crowds that gather, and that alone will diminish the number in attendance unless the citizens

throw open their homes as is done at exhibition time.

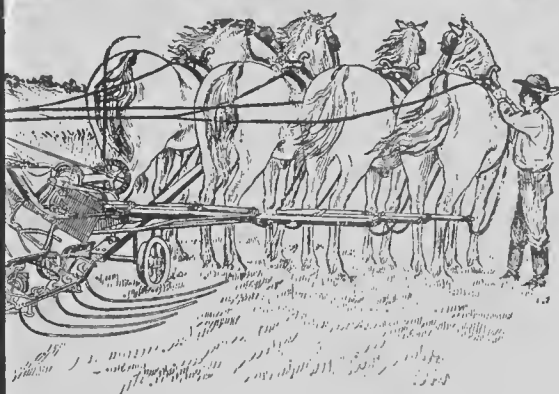
The conventions that the readers of The Farmer are interested in were most successful, in fact the most successful in their history. The introduction of stock judging demonstrations was a move in the right direction, as was proved by the largely increased attendance and the great interest taken in the meetings. The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co. kindly let the associations have the use of their showroom, and this was fixed up with seats and a ring for the animals. Though seating accommodation was provided for a large number the building was packed to overflowing by those anxious to see and hear. The success which has attended this attempt to take up the practical side of live stock, instead of the purely theoretical, should be an indicator of the line of work that should be followed at institute meetings and at the fall fairs. The request by the associations for the employment of expert judges at the local fairs, who can explain to the people around the ringside the reasons for the awards they make, and at the same time point out the requirements of the market, is the natural outcome of the conventions and is a request the government cannot make any mistake in doing.

The sessions of the dairymen were successful ones, and the talk of Professor Farrington, illustrated by stereopticon views, was as decided a success in its way as were the stock judging demonstrations.

It is not long since it was difficult to gather a quorum to listen to an address on horticultural topics, hence the management of the Horticultural Society are to be congratulated on the attendance at their convention. The bill of fare presented was a large one and some papers had to be left over. Mr. Bedford's talk on judging vegetables was one that everybody should have heard. Professor Macoun's stereopticon views of the work being done on the Experimental Farm were a new feature

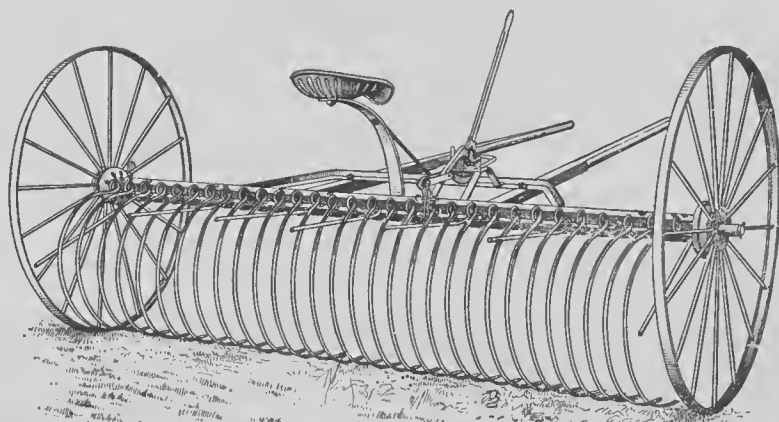
much as you need, for
1902 and

Field Troubles an End.



Nothing Has Ever Equalled the DEERING 8-ft BINDER

For handling a big crop on a big farm, and we can prove it by scores of testimonials from progressive farmers of Western Canada. If you are interested write us or call on our Agents.



CTIVE CALENDAR.

OMPANY, Winnipeg.

and both addresses a new departure in the right direction. Such conventions strengthen our belief that soon both Manitoba and the Territories will be growing fruit.

The exhibit of poultry was the largest yet seen, but the size of the exhibit was not realized by many because there was no chance to display the birds. Had the birds at the show been spread out in a proper manner, instead of being piled three coops deep, visitors would have been greatly astonished at the capital display it would have made. The introduction of a cat show has proved a great success, and no doubt greatly increased the gate receipts, thus making the present show much the most successful financially of any yet held.

The difficulty experienced by the poultrymen in securing a suitable building, as well as the need of the stockmen for a larger class-room for stock demonstration purposes, raises the question if it is not time for the various associations to unite for the erection of a suitable permanent building. There has been some talk, off and on, about starting a fat stock show. It is bound to come soon, and when it does come the various associations should unite to put up a building with accommodation for fat stock, dairy cows and poultry. Suitable class-rooms could be built in connection with it for stock demonstration purposes, as well as judging arenas. No doubt the government would assist in the erection of such a building. The City of Winnipeg should also help, if it were decided to erect the building there. The expense will, of course, be heavy, unless it could be arranged to have the building used for market purposes or a horse exchange and sale building.

The enterprise of one breeder in bringing in a car load of bulls for sale suggests the possibility of an auction sale of bulls bred in the province. The associations are yearly becoming stronger, and we feel sure it will not be many years until we will see remarkable developments along the line just proposed.

—Regina farmers are agitating for a farmers' elevator at that point.

—Edmonton has given a bonus for a woollen mill to be erected this spring.

—On February 15th the store of Mr. Ivey, Gunsmith, was burnt down. All his furniture and clothing went with it. In a week the farmers of the district had built him a new store and got their mail served out of it. It is very pleasant to have such a case of genuine friendliness to record. May their shadows never grow smaller.

—At the recent Rapid City county court sittings a case of peculiar interest to farmers was decided. The defendant had disposed by public auction of a pure-bred cow, advertising her upon the bills as being in calf, and also stating at the time of sale that she was in calf. This turned out not to be the case, and as the owner could not prove that the cow had been pregnant at the time of sale, damages were allowed the purchaser.

—The recent election of Mr. Sexsmith as reeve of Dufferin is a very significant expression of the opinion on statute labor by the farmers of that old settled district. His election, we understand, turned mainly on his avowed hostility to a money payment as a substitute for the older method of road-making by statute labor. He was elected over his rival by a good majority. Pembina has since decided to return to the old statute labor system.

—The official catalogue of the recent provincial auction sales of registered stock held at Guelph is about as complete and convenient as it could well be made. Besides a statement of the regulations governing the sale, the pedigree and description of each animal is given, and the whole is made easily available by indexes of the animals offered and of the contributors. As the Territorial

government is interested in public live stock sales, we think they will find in this catalogue some good ideas which may be used to advantage.

—Farmers everywhere will agree with the remark made by Prof. Ferguson at the recent Sheep and Swine Breeders' Convention that if packers wish to encourage the farmers to place upon the market only the right class of bacon hogs, they will find no surer or shorter cut to the accomplishment of their object than to make a reasonable discrimination in prices paid for various grades of pigs. It is a good thing to discuss quality until every swine-raiser is educated to the demands of the market, but after all there is no other argument which appeals so strongly to the average man in matters of this kind as the cold cash, and buyers have not in the past used it quite enough when they were asking an improvement in the quality of farm produce.

—One of the outgrowths of the unusually unsatisfactory conditions which have surrounded the shipping of grain this season has been a movement for the erection of farmers' elevators. This is a line of enterprise in which considerable care, however, must be exercised, as a large outlay is necessary, and the demands during normal years are sure to be considerably slacker than is the case at present. Another fact, too, which has to be calmly faced is that it requires a good steady hand to manage such enterprises, and some good farmers' elevators which are now upon a good paying basis have come pretty close to failure during less prosperous years. One of the best we know of was carried over a depression of two or three years only by the directors giving personal security for amounts which would have discouraged a set of men with less faith in the farmers behind them and in the enterprise which they had in hand. On the other hand, however, a number of these elevators which have reached a satisfactory standing have done excellent work for the farmers, and in some cases have paid satisfactory dividends. It was found by the elevator commission about two or three years ago that complaints as to the local condition of grain markets were very much fewer at points where farmers' elevators were operating than was the case in other towns.



For \$3.65

This is a genuine Stradivarius model Violin, made of old wood, curly maple flamed back and sides, with top of highly polished wood, especially selected for violins, edges solid with jurling, best quality ebony finish trimmings, a splendid toned instrument of exceptional power and sweetness. With each violin we include a genuine Brazilwood Tourte model bow, one extra set of strings, one piece of resin and one complete self instructor containing over one hundred selections, all carefully packed in a wooden shipping case. For \$1.50 extra we will send a splendid black violin case fully lined and with brass trimmings, lock and key.

C.O.D. IF PREFERRED.—If you do not wish to remit all the cash with your order send us 65c. as a guarantee of good faith and we shall be glad to forward Violin by express C.O.D. subject to examination. You can then examine it at your express office and if found perfectly satisfactory pay the express agent the balance or our special price, \$3.65, and the express charges.

The F. O. MABER CO., Ltd.,
Winnipeg

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE

Apply This Test To Your Nerves.

If You Have These Symptoms Your Nerves Are Weak and Exhausted
—You Can Get Well by Using

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Nervous diseases are little understood. They have long been enshrouded in more or less mystery by the medical profession. Many who are fast falling victims of nervous prostration, paralysis or locomotor ataxia think that they are merely not very well, and will soon be around again—so insidious is the approach of nervous diseases and nervous collapse.

Study these symptoms. They are for your guidance. You may not have them all, but if you have any of them your nervous system is not up to the mark, and a little extra expenditure of nerve force may bring the dreadful downfall.

Intolerance of motion, noise and light; twitching of the muscles of the face and eyelids; fatiguing sleep, sudden startings and jerkings of the limbs; dizziness and flashes of light before the eyes; irritability and restlessness in every part of the body; headache, indigestion, feelings of weariness and depression, and loss of interest in the affairs of life.

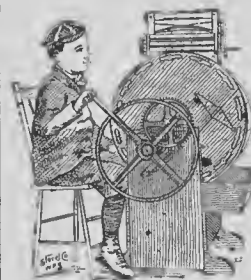
So long as the daily expenditure of nerve force is greater than the daily income, physical bankruptcy is certain to result sooner or later. Nerve force must be increased, and this can best be accomplished by the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, because it contains in concentrated form the very elements of nature which go directly to form nervous energy. Nervous diseases do not right themselves. They come on gradually as nerve force becomes exhausted, and can only be cured when the nerve force is restored.

No treatment for nervous diseases has ever received such universal endorsement by both physicians and people as has Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

Mrs. Crapper, 37 Salem avenue, Toronto, says:—

"For the last two years I have been a great sufferer from paralysis of the right side, which has confined me to the house. On recommendation of friends I began the use of Dr. Chase's Nerve Food, and can say that this treatment has proven of very great benefit to me. I realize that my ailment will not disappear in a few weeks, but I have improved so much already that I believe a continuation of this medicine will entirely cure me."

In the press of Canada you will find hundreds of earnest letters telling of the wonderful benefits derived from Dr. Chase's Nerve Food; 50c. a box, six boxes for \$2.50, at all dealers, or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Toronto.



Mr. Alex. Naimsmith, of Wawanesa, writes, under date of March 11th, to say:—"The washing machine is received all right and is doing fine. Is a great improvement on the old one." Why is it that these washers are in use now at the nurses' department of the General Hos-

pital, Women's Home, Children's Home, Deaf and Dumb Institute, Keeley Institute, Provincial Gaol, fourteen of our best laundries, hotels and boarding houses, and perhaps five hundred homes in this city and thousands of homes in the country? Simply because they are the best in the market. I have offered three hundred dollars for the first washer that will clean as well as mine with same quantity of suds. I have the best and can prove it. I want one merchant in each town to sell them. They sell from \$4.00 up to \$16.00. Can do work with one gallon of suds.

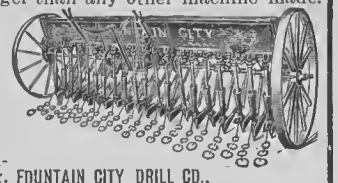
T. McCROSSAN, 3 6 BANNATYNE AV., WINNIPEG

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

BEST FARM HELPS

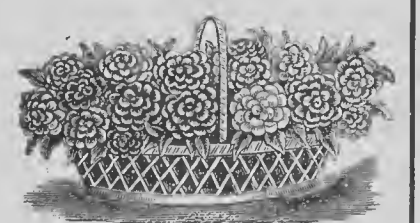
Every farmer that appreciates good tools should send for our free catalogue of Seeders, Drills, Cultivators and Harrows—the best farm helps. Every implement and machine we make is constructed to save time, save work, save worry, save horsepower, and to last longer than any other machine made.

Let us advise you on any point connected with seeding and cultivating.



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FLEMING'S



SEEDS.

The Purest

Truest to name, and perfectly fresh. Our stock is selected especially for the climate upon recommendation of experimental farm.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

FLEMING & SONS, BRANDON.

A Watch Snap for Men

We have just received a number of Watches with screw front and back, STERLING SILVER case and 7 jewelled movement guaranteed for one year we sell these for \$7.50, and only have a limited number, so you will have to hurry if you wish one. We prepay postage to any address.

Andrew & Co.

Watchmakers and Jewellers,
MONTYRE BLOCK, Winnipeg, Man.

PROV. LAND SURVEYORS' ASS'N.

Under authority of sections 39, 40 and 41, Cap. 121, R.S.M., the following only are entitled to practice as Provincial Land Surveyors in Manitoba:

Aldous, M., Winnipeg	Chataway, C. C., Dawson City, N.W.T.
Bayne, G. A., "	Francis, John, Poplar Point, Man.
Bemister, G. B., "	Molloy, John, Rosser, Man.
Bourne, Robt., "	McFadden, Moses, Neepawa, Man.
Doupe, Joseph, "	Romhough, M. B., Morden, Man.
Doupe, J. L., "	Taylor, Alex., Nelson, B.C.
Ducker, W. A., "	Vaughan, L. S., Seikirk, West, Man.
Harris, J. W., "	
Lawe, Henry, "	
McPhillips, Geo., "	
McPhillips, R. C., "	
Ritchie, N. T., "	
Simpson, G. A., "	

By order,

J. W. HARRIS, Secretary, P. L. S. Association.
N.B.—The practice of surveying in Manitoba by any other person is illegal, and renders him liable to prosecution.

ADVERTISERS.

The Nor-West Farmer gives over double the paid-up circulation of any other paper published in Western Canada, circulating amongst farmers and ranchers.



Winnipeg, Mar. 15th, 1902.

Since last report was written business in all lines has continued to increase in volume and everything is shaping for a big season's trade. The continued fine weather has been very favorable to business and the spring-like weather of this week has caused retail merchants to break into their spring goods. Implement dealers are preparing for a very heavy season's trade. The rush of settlers has already begun and if the number who are coming in now a month earlier than last year are any indication of the crowds that are to follow, then we may prepare for such a rush as will astonish the heart of the most sanguine. The only dull thing seems to be wheat, and yet it is a warm subject at country points. The labor market is good, but the short supply is likely to interfere with building operations. Values of live stock are looking up, but the fine weather has caused the hens to lay so freely that eggs are nearly down to summer values. The volume of trade shown by the bank clearings is away in advance of the volume a year ago for the corresponding periods.

Wheat.

For the last week the grain market has been in very weak health. One cause of this sickly feeling was the report of more favorable conditions in the winter wheat States. The improved prospects in the south have led to a decline of 1½c. to 2c. on the American markets. There are still four months before any of the southern wheat can be marketed and ordinary requirements will take up enough to keep the market steady. But there is no margin in sight on which to speculate and business has been quiet accordingly.

Quotations for Manitoba wheat have not gone down to the same extent as on the American markets. One northern may be quoted 7½c. in store Fort William, 2 northern 68½c. For May delivery 1 northern 73c. Little demand for 2 northern.

Latest advices from country points say that with the breaking of the blockade consequent on recent supplies of cars, the wheat market has been much more lively and prices better than at any time since the supply was shut down.

There is now a very strong probability of milling in bond of Manitoba wheat being started in Minneapolis. The U.S. customs acts prohibit this kind of milling in any mill where other business is done. But the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company is prepared to set aside one of its mills with a capacity of 3,000 barrels per day for this special line and have applied at Washington for the necessary permission to handle foreign produce. The flour as well as the flour from this line of gristing must be sold abroad and will most likely go to Denmark, whose dairymen eagerly buy outside mill feeds.

The storm of last Friday came just in time to prevent premature wheat seeding, which would most likely have led to most serious loss. If we can have winter late enough to ensure the prospect of fine weather in the long days of April and early May, there is little risk of frost coming on to damage the tender plant and the yield from seeding at that period is always better than from either too early or too late seeding.

Winnipeg inspections for week ending Mar. 14th were as follows: Wheat—1 hard, 28 cars; 1 northern, 35½, 2 northern, 540; Inferior grades, 62.

Oats—1 white, 1; 2 white, 81; feed, 39.

Barley—5 cars. Total inspections, 1112 cars.

Oats.

No change in values and enough coming in for all requirements. For feed qualities about 35c. on track here, street oats about 31c.

Barley.

Still very little doing. For feed 38c. and malting 40c. may be quoted.

Flour and Feed.

The best is now quoted \$1.95, seconds \$1.80, XXXX \$1.20. This is a drop of 5c. from last quotations.

Bran is steady at \$14.50, shorts \$16.50, oat chop \$27 per ton.

Horses.

There is a good demand for horses for spring work. Values are high, \$350 being readily paid for a good team of heavy horses.

Cattle.

Values have advanced since last issue owing to a scarcity of good cattle. We quote 4½c.

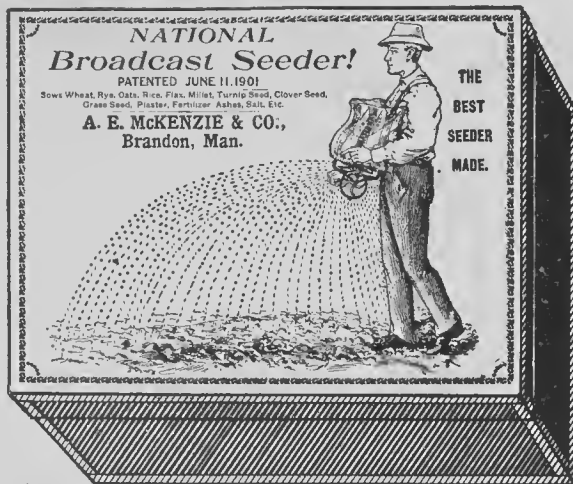
VINCENT & MACPHERSON



LEADING UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS

BRANDON, - MAN.

Two Doors West of A. D. Rankin & Co.



Address all orders to A. E. McKENZIE & CO.,
The SEED HOUSE of Western Canada.

BRANDON, Man.

a pound as the top price for choice cattle at Winnipeg. The ordinary run is from 4½c. to 4¾c. Lower grades bring lower values. Stockers are worth up to \$16 for yearlings and to \$20 for two-year-olds.

Hogs.

The market is easier than at last report, having dropped to 6c. for choice live hogs delivered in Winnipeg. Dressed hogs are worth 7½c. here.

Butter and Cheese.

Creamery.—Prices are purely nominal. Though a number of creameries are in operation they find a market for all their make out of the regular trade.

Dairy.—It's the old story to tell again. Choice fresh separator one pound bricks are bringing from 20c. to 22c. delivered in Winnipeg. Choice tubs and boxes bring 15c. to 17c. delivered here ordinary qualities bring about 2c. less while inferior grades run down to 10c.

SAFE SEEDS TO SOW

FROM

BRANDON SEED HOUSE

The best Oat yet, the "NEWMARKET"

Tested side by side with oats which were claimed to produce nearly 100 bushels per acre. The Newmarket not only gave the greatest yield, but produced much the finest sample. Clean stout straw. An excellent Oat for this country. Order early before stock is out. Per lb, 20c; 4 lb. 50c. by mail postpaid. Per bus. 80c; 2 bus \$1.55; 10 bus. \$7.50 By express or freight at purchaser's expense.

Canadian Beauty Peas.—A sure crop, easy on the land. The best of feed. per lb., 20c.; 5 lbs., 70c, postpaid. Bus. \$1.85; 2 bus. \$3.60, by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

Emmer (Spelt). Survives the severest drouth. Yields well on the poorest land, exceeds all other crops on good land. A never failing crop and is the best of feed for stock. We have an excellent supply of this seed. Per lb. 20c; 5 lbs. 50c post paid; 50 lbs. \$1.00; 100 lbs. \$1.85, by express or freight at purchaser's expense.

THE THREE BEST BARLEYS FOR THIS COUNTRY.

Mandscheuri, Six-Rowed. Per bus. 85c; 2 bus. \$1.50.

Duckbill, Two-Rowed. Immense yielder. Per bus. \$1.00; 2 bus. \$1.85.

White Hulless Barley. This variety has created a great demand in Canada and States by its wonderful yield. Two crops can be secured if cut for hay. Per lb. 20c; 5 lb. 50c, postpaid; 1 bus. \$1.90; 2 bus. \$3.65; 5 bus. \$8.75; 10 bus. \$16.50. Express or freight at purchaser's expense.

EXTRA FOR BAGS—Good Cotton Bags 20c each.

ONION SETS OF ALL KINDS. MULTIPLIERS, SHALLOTS. YELLOW DUTCH SETS.

LOOK HERE For the Garden SPECIAL OFFER

- 1 McKenzie's Perfection Butter Bean 10
- 2 Covent Garden Beet, Excellent 5
- 3 Brandon Market Cabbage 5
- 4 McKenzie's Northern Success Corn 10
- 5 Cool and Crisp Cucumber 5
- 6 Chantenay Carrot 5
- 7 McKenzie's Prairie Queen Lettuce 10
- 8 Extra Early Red Onion 5
- 9 Manitoba Prize Parsnip 5
- 10 McKenzie's Rosy Gem Radish 5

PICK THEM OUT—Any six of these excellent Garden Vegetables, and secure a packet of the lovely Free Blooming Helianthus, "PRAIRIE SUNBEAM," extra.

THE NEW NATIONAL Hand Broadcast Seeder. The speediest, most accurate and best machine on the market for sowing all kinds of grain and grass seeds excepting Bromegrass. By mail, post paid, \$2.50. By express at purchaser's expense. Kindly mention this advt. in your orders.



Helianthus, Prairie Sunbeam.

Cheese.—The Ontario market is firmer and jobbers have advanced values here to 12½c. to 13c. per pound.

Poultry and Eggs.

Poultry.—Demand is good and values are steady at 11c. to 12½c. per pound for fresh chickens; 10c. to 11c. for ducks and geese and 12½c. to 14c. for turkeys.

Eggs.—The remarkably fine weather has

caused eggs to take another tumble since last report. They dropped to 11c. to 13c. this week for fresh candied eggs. The cold spell of Friday and Saturday may check the supply and lead to higher values.

Hides.

Values are up about 4c. since last report. Buyers here are paying 5½c. for frozen hides with the usual tare. No. 1 hides delivered in Winnipeg are worth 6½c.

Thompson, Sons & Co., Licensed and Bonded
Best Prices. Prompt Returns. Grain Commission Merchants, Winnipeg.



THE National Cream Separator

Manufactured by the **RAYMOND MFG. CO.**, of Guelph, Limited,
Manufacturers of the cele-
brated

RAYMOND SEWING MACHINE

The National combines all points of merit that are of real practical service to the every-day operator on the farm. Most simple in its construction. Convenient and easy to operate. Skims the cleanest; makes the sweetest cream; no numerous parts to give trouble and delay when washing; only two pieces inside of bowl. Strong and durable, made of the finest material, so as to give the most lasting service, and most beautiful in design and finish. Every machine is guaranteed to do good work, and a trial of the "National" is solicited before purchasing. The already large sale of the "National," and the growing demand for it, shows how much the Canadian farmers appreciate a Canadian made machine that does its work so easily and well, and at the same time returns such a large profit on the small investment. Ask for the "National;" try it, and buy it.

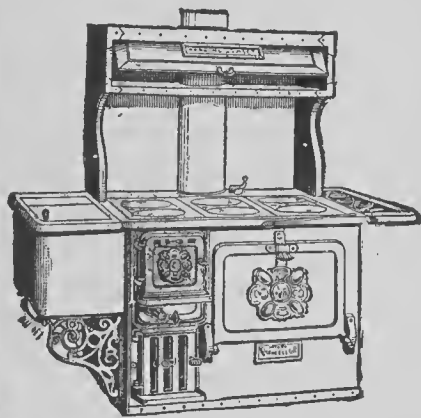
National No. 1, capacity 330 to 350 lbs. per hour.

National No. 1A, capacity 450 to 500 lbs. per hour.

JOS. A. MERRICK, Agent Manitoba
and North-West
117 Bannatyne Street East,
WINNIPEG, - - MANITOBA.

THE "Oxford Chancellor"

STEEL RANGE



Has won an enviable reputation in the stove world. In its construction every important improvement has been added, which has made it the most desirable steel range for domestic use.

Every detail has been carefully studied to make it efficient and we are proud to offer it to you as a model of steel range construction at a reasonable price.

We make this magnificent Steel Range as illustrated with four or six No. 9 cooking holes. It has a large copper reservoir, is fitted with improved duplex grate to burn any kind of coal; the oven is large and is lined with asbestos board.

It will bake Biscuits in THREE MINUTES, using a very small amount of coal.

Price as illustrated with { 4 No. 9 Cooking Holes, \$55.00 } F. O. B. at
(to burn coal or wood) " { 6 No. 9 " \$60.00 } Winnipeg.

We give a guarantee with every Range sold

If not kept in stock by your local stove dealer write to us for further particulars.

GURNEY FOUNDRY COMPANY, Ltd.
WINNIPEG.

Do Seeds Talk?



Yes! So do the people who use them. "Steele, Briggs' Seeds" talk by their bountiful product and the planters who use them talk of their satisfaction and profitable returns.

It is the uniform good results that have made Steele, Briggs' Garden, Flower and Field Seeds so popular and in general request by successful growers.

Reliable Merchants who consider the growers' best interest, sell them. When selecting your season's supply ask for Steele, Briggs' Seeds. Should your dealer not carry them, go to the merchant who can supply them, or send your order direct. It pays to use good seeds.

Catalogue free to buyers. Send name. Mention this paper.

The Steele, Briggs Seed Co., Limited, Toronto
"Canada's Greatest Seed House."

Fish Bros. Wagon Co., **Racine, Wis.**

The Best Wagon,
Proven by Test,

CANADIAN MOLINE PLOW CO., Agents, Winnipeg Man.



7 336 lbs.

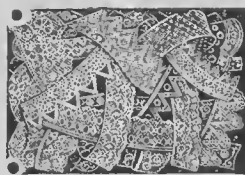
Lethbridge, Nov. 7, 1901.

Canadian Moline Plow Co., Winnipeg.
Gentlemen:

We beg to enclose you proof of a photograph of a Fish Bros. Wagon, which, as shown in the cut, carries 63 sacks of oats, weighing, net, 6,440 lbs. This load was drawn in by Mr. Fairfield, of the Experimental Farm, which lies some three miles east of Lethbridge, on ordinary prairie road. The roads were somewhat greasy, as it was raining at the time he came in. As the wagon stands in this photo with the six men on it, it is carrying a net weight of 7,336 lbs. We also enclose you another proof that will give you an idea of the extent of our warehouse.

Yours truly,

NORTHWEST JOBBING & COMMISSION CO.



BARGAINS IN LACE REMNANTS.

Here is a chance to get valuable, rich and elegant Lace for almost nothing. Having bought a big lot of laces at about a sixth of their real value, we are able to offer some most astonishing bargains. We put up large assorted packages, including some of the finest White Laces, Linen Torchon Laces in exquisite patterns, Spanish and Languedoc Cream Laces, Black Chantilly Laces, Guipure, Valenciennes, Oriental and American Laces, Swiss Embroidery Trimmings, etc., etc. Just the thing for trimming underwear, dresses, aprons, pillow-shams, tidies, etc. We send these Laces in various lengths from two yards up to four and five yards. Do not fail to take advantage of this grand chance to secure big bargains in fine Laces. Price per package, 55c. or 3 packages for 90c., postpaid. Mail Order Supply Co., Box 824, Toronto, Ont.

Your Money Back

IF YOU DO NOT LIKE

Imperial

Maple Syrup

RETURN IT TO YOUR GROCER, WHO
IS INSTRUCTED TO GIVE YOU
YOUR MONEY BACK.

IMPERIAL SYRUP CO.
88 GREYNUN ST. MONTREAL.

SEEDS! SEEDS!

**THE NORTHWEST SEED
AND TRADING CO., Ltd.**

Have opened with a complete stock of
**Fresh Garden, Field and Flower
Seeds**

Stock selected with a special view to the requirements of this market, our Mr. Chester having had over 20 years' experience in the seed trade here.

Northwest Seed and Trading Co., Limited,
504 Main St., Winnipeg.



While our columns are always open for the discussion of any relevant subject, we do not necessarily endorse the opinions of all contributors. Correspondents will kindly write on one side of the sheet only and in every case give their names—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. All correspondence will be subject to revision.

Experience with Spelt.

Cox Bros., Dugald, Man.: "We sowed eight bushels of spelt last spring and threshed 550, or nearly 70 bushels per acre. We find all farm animals, more especially pigs, like the new grain, in fact, are exceedingly fond of it. It is very strong feed, too strong alone for horses unless doing heavy work. We sowed our crop on spring plowed stubble. Between cut worms and dry weather it began to look pretty bad; in fact, it looked as if it were going to be such a poor crop that we nearly plowed it up. Then the rains came and you see the result."

Weight of a Bushel of Flax.

Farmer, Coteau, Assa.: "Will you kindly tell me through your paper what is the standard weight of a bushel of flax for Eastern Assiniboia, as there is a great deal of discussion over the matter in this part of the country?"

Answer.—The standard weight of flax is 56 lbs. to the bushel.

Fish Culture.

Subscriber, Treherne, Man.: "Could you tell me if fish can be raised here in a lake of about 18 acres and 10 feet deep, with gravel bottom. Which would be the best to start with, spawn or fish, and where could I get them?"

Answer.—The answer to a similar question appearing in our issue of Sept 5th, 1901, dealt pretty fully with this matter.

Bull-Dog and Goats Wanted.

Mark Ryan, Portage la Prairie: "Would you kindly inform me where I could buy a good bull dog, and at what price; also a pair of goats?"

[Any of our readers who are able to meet this demand would do well to write to Mr. Ryan.—Ed.]

Scalding Pigs.

Mossback, Stonewall, Man.: "The remarks of Frank Humphreys, in the Feb. 5th Farmer, about the temperature of the water to scald hogs, have more theoretical than practical value, as hardly one farmer in a hundred is likely to use a thermometer. The way I learned to do it in England was to put one pailful of cold water to three of boiling. That would make the temperature about 170 deg., or, allowing something for cooling in handling and before the pig was put in, say 160 deg. I never saw a bad scald with water mixed that way. Does not hoisting the hog up by one leg before sticking make the ham liable to go bad? I have had hams go bad after picking when all the other meat in the same pickle was good. I was told that it was because the hind leg was strained in killing."

Answer.—It will be worth while for those who practice "Mossback's" method to test the water by a thermometer as well, if they have one. We agree as to the value of his practice. The leg of a pig may be so injured by rough handling as to spoil in curing, but millions are handled at Chicago every year in just that way.

Measuring Velocity of Wind.

Subscriber, Napinka, Man.: "I notice on page 67 of your paper of Jan. 20 you show a plan by which to tell the wind pressure. You say that with 1½ lbs. pressure the wind is travelling 15 miles an hour; 4½ lbs., 30 miles; 13 lbs., 60 miles; and 60 lbs., 100 miles. Would you kindly show us how when 1½ lbs. indicates 15 miles per hour, 50 shows only 100 miles per hour? I am quite interested in the matter, as I have a wind-mill and would like to know the wind-pressure."

Answer.—This is a matter which can be much better solved by test than explained, as we know of no hard and fast mathematical rule upon which the accuracy of the figures given may be demonstrated. The compressibility and mobility of the air have amongst other things to be taken into consideration. No doubt the results quoted have been ascertained by actual test.

Maximum and Minimum Temperatures.

Subscriber, Ellisboro, Assa.: "Can you tell me how to find the average maximum and minimum temperature for the days of a month in which the thermometer is both above and below zero? For instance, January has 16 days the minimum temperatures of which make a total of 346 below zero; the other 15 days give minimum temperatures totalling 136 above zero. The maximum temperatures total 612 above and 67 below. I wish to find the average maximum and minimum temperatures for the month."

Answer.—To find the average minimum temperature in the above case, we would subtract 136 from 346, getting 210 below zero as the total depression below zero of the minimum temperatures for 31 days. Divide 210 by 31 and an average minimum temperature of 6.77 degrees below zero is obtained. By subtracting 67 from 612 and dividing by 31 we find an average maximum temperature for the month of 17.53 degrees above zero.

A Dripping Chimney.

Subscriber, Assa.: "I should be glad if any readers of The Nor-West Farmer could tell me how to stop my chimney from dripping. My house is built of concrete, and the chimney is built on a bracket and was carried up or built with the end of the house. The stove is in the adjoining room, and to stop the pipe from dripping an open air damper is used. Before this damper was used, the pipe used to drip badly. The chimney above the roof is built of brick."

Answer.—The dripping from chimneys is due to various causes, such as burning green wood, defective draft, etc., causing condensation of moisture from the smoke. The trouble may also be aggravated by a long set of pipes, sometimes crossing a room on the level, before the chimney is reached, allowing the moisture in the smoke to become condensed before it escapes from the chimney. If the trouble has been experienced ever since the house has been built, it is likely that permanent benefit may be had only by having the chimney remodelled in such a way as to keep the cold from striking through from outside; but if of later occurrence benefit may be had by attending to the matter of draught.

Securing Loans on Elevators.

Enquirer, Pasqua, Assa.: "Would you kindly inform me as to the way those farmers' elevators which borrowed money went about it? Did they get local loans, or did they go to eastern companies? Which do you consider the best way to raise money?"

Answer.—Any readers having had experience in financing similar concerns might be able to answer this question. We should suppose the ordinary way would be to give a mortgage upon the property for whatever loans were necessary. The question as to whether local capital or company money would be best to seek, would depend almost entirely upon the rate of interest charged and the security required in each case.

Import Duties and Combines.

J. B., Killarney, Man.: "Do you think that if the protection of 20 per cent. were removed from mowers and blenders such evils would follow as a member of the Government says, i.e., some American combine would gobble up the whole business and make the Canadian farmer pay far more than he now does? Similarly as to coal oil. Is it a case of bearing the ills we have rather than flying to others that we know not of, or, is it clap-trap again?"

Answer.—In answer to this question we may say that there have been acres of print already devoted to it, and we have not the space for its adequate discussion. But we want the duties reduced all the same, and are prepared to take all chances on the consequences.

Emmer or Spelt.

C. J. B., Alberta: "Please say if the spelt referred to in 'Experience with Spelt,' Feb. 5th, page 99, is spelt or emmer, that is, has this spelt so well spoken of long beards? My neighbor planted some last year, but as soon as he saw the long beards he gave it up as useless for feeding stock. Which is the sort these men write about? Has it beards or not, and is it an early or late variety? How early does it require sowing? Does being cut green get rid of the trouble of the beards?"

Answer.—The grain referred to in the article mentioned properly speaking is emmer, but it has become customary to speak of it as spelt. We are not aware that being cut green assists in getting rid of the awns; in fact, they will be found to adhere rather more persistently when cut green. Very little has as yet been said by our correspondents as to the correct time for sowing, but we think to get the best results it should be sown almost as early as wheat.

Spelt in Eastern Assiniboia.

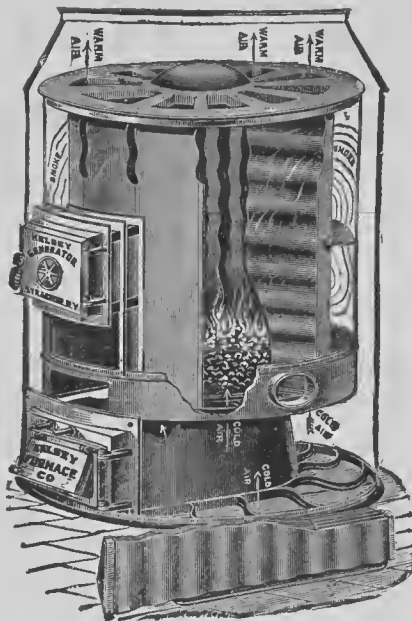
Thos. Douglas, Dongola, Assa.: "It may be of interest to your readers to learn of an experience in spelt growing in Eastern Assiniboia. I sowed a quantity of it last spring, and wishing to test it in comparison with oats, I sowed some spelt and oats on the same day. The spelt was ready to cut about three weeks before the oats and gave a yield of 2,250 lbs. to the acre, while the oats were so rusted as to be useless, and yielded only 680 lbs. to the acre. The spelt was free of rust and smut, and I have found it an excellent feed for stock (horses especially), being much stronger than oats, while the straw is a splendid feed for cattle. I intend growing spelt instead of oats for feed in the future."

Guinea Fowl.

H. Minnaker, Frobyshre, Assa.: "Will you tell me where I can obtain a pair of Guinea Fowl?"

Answer.—Any of our subscribers having Guinea Fowl for sale should write this correspondent.

The Kelsey Warm Air Generator



Study the construction of the Kelsey and the principle employed in warming the air, and you will be convinced of its efficiency.

In the Kelsey the air is warmed thoroughly and evenly by passing in separate channels through the castiron sections.

There are from nine to seventeen of these sections in a Generator, according to its size.

Each section weighs about 70 pounds, and has 8 square feet of heating surface.

These immense surfaces and this great weight of castiron, being in direct contact with and over the fire, are kept heated to any required degree, with a most economical consumption of fuel.

READ THIS: 14,000 CUBIC FEET OF SPACE HEATED FOR \$30.30.

The James Smart Manufacturing Co.

Medicine Hat, May 6, 1901.

Gentlemen—The "Kelsey" system of heating which your firm put in my house last summer, and which has been thoroughly tried during the past winter, has given splendid satisfaction. All parts of my house, which is in a very exposed position on the crest of a hill, was comfortably heated at all times. Our house plants thrived and bloomed as in summer. The "Kelsey" was used during September and October, intermittently, and during November, December, January, February and March constantly, and April when needed. The total consumption was 3 tons Canadian anthracite (\$7.60 a ton) and 2½ tons of our own local coal (\$3.00 a ton). Our Northwest coal does well in the Generator. I am well satisfied with the system.

Yours truly,

F. J. FORSTER, Editor "News."

The Kelsey Method of Warming the Air is the Best Method. Send for Booklet.

THE JAMES SMART MANUFACTURING CO'Y., Limited,

BROCKVILLE, ONT.

(Sole Makers for Canada.)

WINNIPEG, MAN.

N.B.—We keep a full stock of KELSEY'S in Winnipeg.

Interest in the Pork Business.

Messrs. J. Y. Griffin & Co., Pork Packers, Winnipeg: "During the meetings of the Cattle and Sheep and Swine Breeders' Associations at Winnipeg, also during the bonspiel, we advertised that we would be killing hogs at the factory on a certain date, and we were very much pleased to see the large number of people who were interested. We had a large number of visitors, which was most gratifying to us, and they all seemed deeply interested and appeared to be very much surprised to know that there was a plant here as large as ours and so complete in every way. Many of them took the trouble to go all through it and examine it carefully, and we have no hesitation in saying that the visit of these parties from country points will have a very beneficial effect on the hog raising industry. We may say that our difficulty here is that we cannot get hogs enough to run three months in the year, and our opponents are in the same position, with the result that a large amount of money is being paid out of this country yearly for American and Eastern Canadian hog products, which is certainly wrong. There is no doubt that if farmers would pay more attention to the raising of hogs, which is beyond question a very profitable part of farming in Manitoba, it would be a good thing for all concerned. Here is British Columbia and the Yukon ready and willing to take hog products from Manitoba, but they cannot get them and are forced to buy in the United States, and the loss of this trade is certainly a serious one to this country."

What is a Horse Power.

W. G. H., Sintaluta, Assa.: "I would like to know the exact draft that constitutes a horse power. Any power that will lift 33,000 pounds one foot in one minute is termed one horse power, but I would like to get at the exact straight pull, such as a plow or harrow would require without any advantages in the way of gearing or leverage in any way. I have made enquiry locally, but have been unable to get any nearer than estimates reaching all the way from 800 to 350 lbs."

Answer.—The standard by which we must measure power is the lifting force. We could not use the amount required to draw a plow a certain distance in a certain time as a standard from which to estimate, for the reason that the power required would vary greatly according to conditions. The lift, on the other hand, is always the same. We find that the same power which would lift 33,000 lbs. one foot in one minute would lift 125 lbs. at the rate of three miles per hour. It may be stated, therefore, that according to your figures a horse walking at the rate of three miles an hour exerts enough power to lift 125 lbs. at the same rate as he is walking.

CATARRH CAN BE CURED.

Catarrh is a kindred ailment of consumption, long considered incurable; and yet there is one remedy that will positively cure catarrh in any of its stages. For many years this remedy was used by the late Dr. Stevens, a widely noted authority on all diseases of the throat and lungs. Having tested its wonderful curative power in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Catarrh, Asthma, Consumption, and nervous diseases, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N.Y.

THE PERFECT SEEDER

The Fountain City Seeder has a frame of angle steel, braced both ways—no joints—always solid. Absolutely accurate feed. Spring trip tooth—cannot break. Any

Fountain City Seeder

will soon pay for itself in seed saving, thorough cultivation, ease of handling. The Fountain City Seeder overcomes all objectionable features in other seeders. Catalogue and prices free.

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DOUBLE CAM
BRADLEY

One horse can operate it. Very easy for two.

NOT A COG NOR CHAIN ABOUT IT.

Simplest Press Made.

STEEL HAY PRESS

LOW BRIDGE

Lifting Jack goes with each Press. Power put—puts full weight into box car. Tracks with a wagon. 2 horses draw it on common roads.

Has an **AUTOMATIC PLUNGER DRAW.**

DAVID BRADLEY MFG. CO., BRADLEY, ILL.

ALEX. C. McRAE, AGENT, WINNIPEG MAN.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

GOOD IMPLEMENTS

GOOD CROPS

Contribute in no small way to :::

The Goods Supplied to Farmers through the Agents of the

MASSEY-HARRIS CO.

ARE THE BEST OF THEIR CLASS.

(Highest Award at Paris 1890 and 1900.)

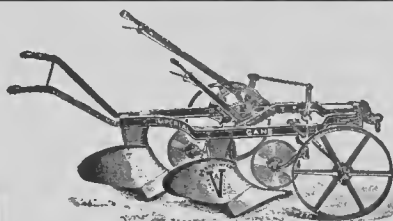
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of our make in use
in Canada
than all other
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Valuable Improve-
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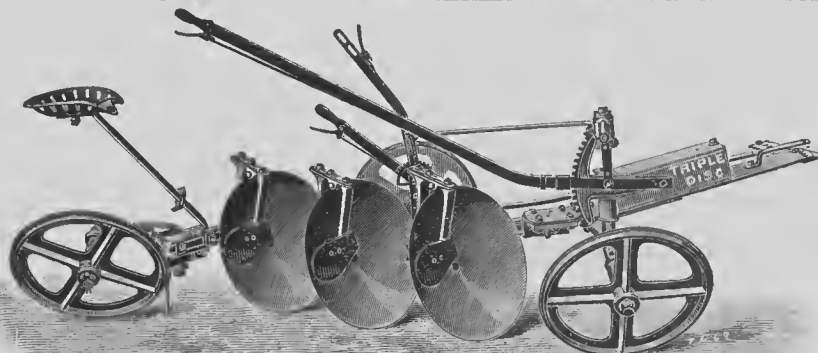
This Plow will work where others fail.
Is the Cheapest in price and Best
Constructed Plow of its class
in the market.



IMPERIAL GANG PLOW.

Thousands now in use.
Breaker bottoms can be supplied when
required.
This Plow supplied in either 2 or 3 furrows.

Our Improved Disc
Plow, made in single,
double and triple
discs, with latest
improvements, is the
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The Massey-Harris
name is known in
every farm house in
the Dominion. It
stands for Canadian
industry, reliability,
and fair usage to
customers.

Warehouses and Reliable Agents at all important Points in
Manitoba and the North West Territories.

CATALOGUES SENT ON APPLICATION.



In this department we publish as full a list of the impounded, lost and estray stock of Western Canada as is available. Notice in one issue, not exceeding five lines, of lost or estray stock, is given free to any of our subscribers who forward information. Notices exceeding above mentioned length will be chargeable at the rate of 10 cents per line on all overplus matter. The list of impounded stock is compiled from reliable sources. All impounded notices appearing in the Manitoba and N.W.T. Gazette will be found in this column.

By LOST stock is meant stock that has been lost and the owner advertises to find them.

By ESTRAY stock is meant stock that has wandered on to a person's place, or into his band, and is advertised to find the owner.

Write the letters of all brands very plainly. Display notice in black-faced type will be given for \$1 (which must be enclosed with the order), such notice not to exceed 40 words.

The following is a list of live stock impounded, lost and estray, compiled since last issue:—

Impounded.

Eli, Man.—Mare colt, red, four years old, no visible marks. Eli Duphresne.

Indian Head, Assa.—Mare, bay, white stripe on face, little lame; horse, bay, tall cut; horse, black, large white stripe on face, three white feet, shoes on front feet; mare, black, narrow white stripe on face, three white feet; horse, black, white spots under backpad, hind feet white, mark of halter on head; horse, grey, leather and rope shank; mare, bay, forelock cut. Louis Arnold, S.E. 22, 17, 13w2.

Sintaluta, Assa.—Horse, black, white stripe on face, one white foot, 17 hands in height; horse, bay, small star, in face, blind in one eye, about 16 hands in height; horse, brown, stripe on face, one white foot, about 16 hands in height. W. D. Harvey, N.W. 10, 18, 11w2.

Estray.

Armstrong Lake, Assa.—Light bay gelding, with white on face and left front foot white, also right hind foot white, very indistinct brand on left side, rising two years. Came to my place Oct. 28, 1901. Henry J. Miles, 26, 24, 3w2.

Brandon, Man.—Sorrel gelding, two years old, white hind legs and a narrow white stripe in face. Wm. M. Stewart.

Didsbury, Alta.—About 28 miles southeast of Didsbury, stallion, two years, bay, white face, three white legs, branded lazy wine-glass quarter circle under on left thigh. David Witwer.

Manitou, Man.—One small buckskin pony mare, star on forehead. Mrs. C. H. Brown, 14, 3, 9.

Shoal Lake, Assa.—Since about the middle of January, large light bay colt, rising three years, white stripe on face, three legs almost white, all four feet striped white and black. W. H. Ross, Box 39.

Carstairs, Alta.—Yearling steer, small, red, white on forehead, white spot on left hip,

brand resembling snowshoe on left shoulder. P. H. Chambers, S.W. 6, 30, 28w4.

Wetaskiwin, Alta.—Since about May 20, 1901, horse, about six years, grey, branded D on left cheek and bar over inverted U on right hip. John Dymak, 20, 46, 22w4.

Bowden, Alta.—Cow, red, top cut off right ear, undercut on left ear, indistinct brand on right ribs. D. J. Pulsifer, N.E. 24, 33, 20w4.

Ferndale, Assa.—Cow, rising three years, two white spots on face, white marks on each side near front quarters extending from near belly to backbone, white belly, white spots on three legs close to feet, two white spots on near flank, horns perpendicular and about eight inches long, tall red and white; heifer, rising four years, in calf, red, dehorned, stump of horn on one side, end of right ear off, inch split in same, blind in right eye, white patch underneath body between forelegs, end of tail white. William Skinner, 10, 17, 30w1.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—On premises of Indian "Wachen," of Pasqua's Reserve, for about four months, pony, sandy color, tall and mane clipped, feet shod, bad rope on, no brand. Apply to W. M. Graham, Indian Agent.

Batoche, Sask.—Horse, about three years, chestnut, white spot on forehead, white on nose, branded BG on left hip. D. H. Grant.

Fort Qu'Appelle, Assa.—Since about Jan. 1, 1902, steer, three years, dark brown, no brand; heifer, three years, roan, roan calf at foot, broken horns, blurred brand on right hip. J. E. McEntyre, 32, 21, 13w2.

Batoche, Sask.—Steer, rising two years, dark bay, with small white spot on both flanks, very tractable, no brand. Francis Tourond, River lot 58, T. 43, R. 1.

Garonne, Sask.—Heifer, two years, spotted blue and white, white stripe on back, indistinct brand on right hip. Philip C. Camberland, 16, 44, 28w2.

Weidon, Sask.—Yearling steer, red and white, no brand. W. H. Shelton, 32, 45, 22w2.

Beaverdale, Assa.—Small pony mare, bay, branded J on left shoulder and inverted J on right shoulder. J. P. Duff, 22, 26, 7w2.

Ponoka, Alta.—Since late in November last, cayuse mare, buckskin, white spot on forehead, no brand. J. F. Teck, N.E. 20, 42, 25w4.

Lethbridge, Alta.—Since last summer, mare, dark brown, branded OX on left shoulder; horse, bay, bald face, branded EW on left shoulder; horse, dark brown, branded reversed FOV on left hip. C. R. Williamson, Pot Hole.

Milestone, Assa.—Mare, roan, wire cut on front leg, unbroken, lame in one foot, branded J H combination on left hip. E. A. Meerike.

Lost.

Bonnie Doon, Man.—Black filly, rising two years, no brand, lost since October 15th. \$5 reward for recovery. H. Coop.

Crescent Lake, Assa.—Red steer, rising two years, L2 with bar above on right shoulder, 2 on right jaw. Suitable reward. R. Polgreen.

Meridian, Assa.—Roan horse, dark mane and tail, white stripe down face, branded FR, about six years old. Lost since two years and a half ago. Probably in North Dakota. W. J. Dowkes.

The Northwest Seed and Trading Co., Ltd., are opening business at 505 Main St., Winnipeg. This is a new company formed here recently, with Hunter Cooper as president, and R. M. Chester as manager. Mr. Chester is an old Winnipeg seed man, who has been connected with the seed business for over twenty years.

The Brandon Binder Twine Co., Limited.

Like every new enterprise, which promises to interfere with the business of established concerns, this company has felt its full share of opposition and misrepresentation, yet it has moved right on in the even tenor of its way and, by May 15, will be manufacturing twine which will be second to none.

It is situated in the midst of our great twine-using country; it has an advantage over all other factories in the matter of freights; it has already nearly three thousand shareholders, all of whom are its friends and will be its patrons because it can and will use them better than others can; it will have more modern machinery than any other Canadian company; it is managed by men of push and ability; its machinery will be run by the best men money can get from the best factories of America; it will have ample capital to take advantage of the best markets; it is here to stay and will be one of the leading institutions of the Great West.

The cardinal principles of its management are:—

1. The best twine.
2. A fair dividend.
3. Preference to shareholders.

Of the \$100,000 of stock allowed by its charter \$87,000 are now taken, and the balance is going fast. If you want a good paying investment, drop us a post card and we will send you full information and blank forms of application for stock.

If no one in your town handles our twine, write us.

This is an advertisement, but it is ALL TRUE.

N. WOLVERTON,
Pres.-Manager.
Brandon, Man., Mar. 1, 1902.
(Advt.)

Special Design
Furnished.

Statuary, Vaults,
Etc.

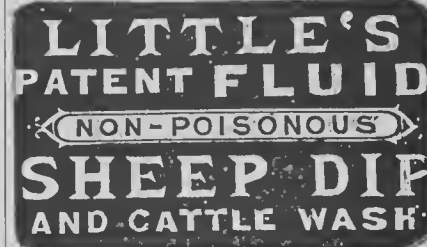
HOOPER, HOUKES & CO.

Successors to SAM. HOOPER,

GRANITE AND MARBLE

—DEALERS—

259 Main St. WINNIPEG, Man.



The Original NON-POISONOUS FLUID DIP

Still the Favorite Dip, as proved by the testimony of our Minister of Agriculture and other large Breeders.

FOR SHEEP.

Kills Ticks, Maggots; cures Seabs, heals Old Sores, Wounds, etc., and greatly increases and improves growth of Wool.

CATTLE, HORSES, PIGS, Etc.

Cleanses the skin from all insects and makes the coat beautifully soft and glossy. Prevents the attack of Warble Fly, heals Saddle Galls, Sore Shoulders, etc. Keeps animals free from infection.

NO DANGER, SAFE, CHEAP and EFFECTIVE

Beware of Imitations.

Sold in large tins at 75c. Sufficient in each to make from 25 to 40 gallons of wash, according to strength required. Special terms to Breeders, Ranchmen, and others requiring large quantities.

Sold by all Druggists. Send for Pamphlet.

ROBT. WIGHTMAN, Druggist, Owen Sound.

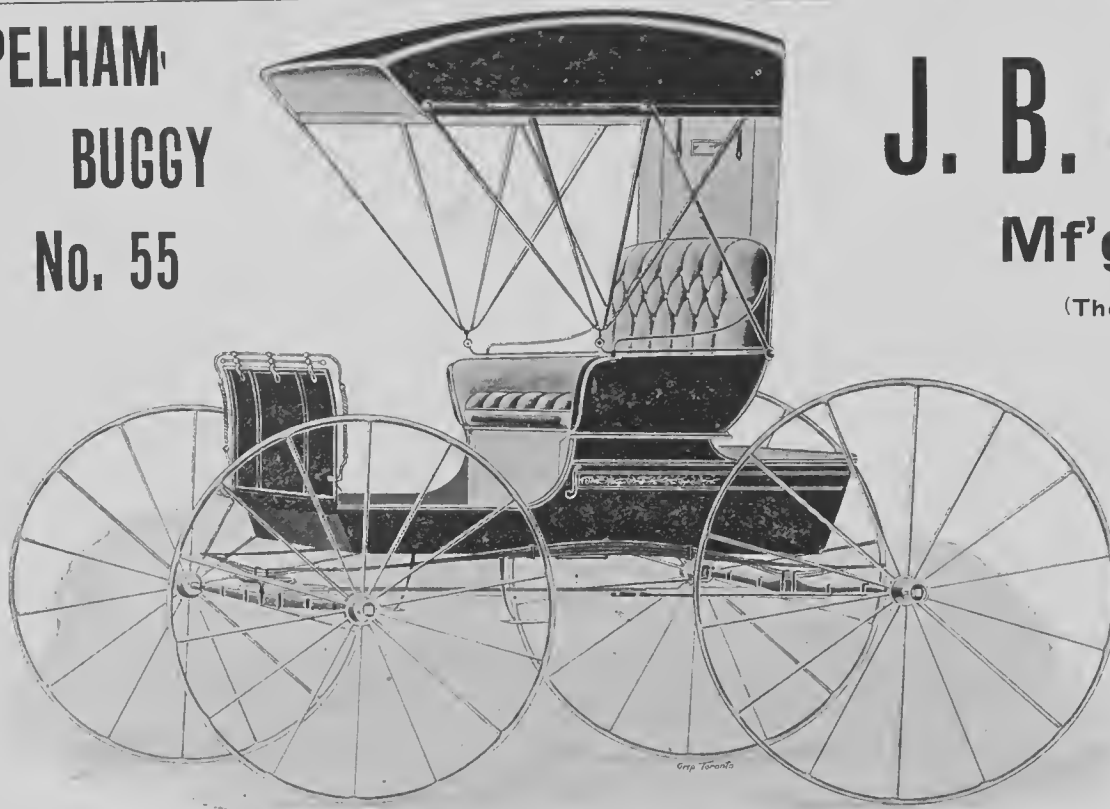
Sole Agent for the Dominion.

BEST GROCERS SELL IT.

Windsor Salt Makes Fine Butter!

Creameries that have gained a reputation for making the finest high grade butter are the largest users of Windsor Salt. Can you have a better proof of its purity, dryness, evenness, than this?

PELHAM BUGGY No. 55



J. B. ARMSTRONG Mfg. Co., Limited.

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GUELPH, CANADA

Manufacturers of

High Grade Vehicles

Up-to-date in design and Finish. Built to last. Sold on their merit.

Dealers handling ARMSTRONG WORK get the price. Why?

Ask for our Catalogue and try a sample shipment.



As it is desired to make this column as interesting and valuable as possible to subscribers, advice is given in it free in answer to questions on legal matters. Enquiries must in all cases be accompanied by the name and address of the subscriber, but the name will not be published if so desired. Free answers are only given in our columns. Persons requiring answers sent them privately by mail must enclose a fee of \$1.50. All enquiries must be plainly written, and facts stated clearly but briefly set forth.

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS.

Irrigation Canals.

Irrigationist, Lethbridge, Alta.: "There has been a good deal of discussion lately about the bridges across the irrigation canals along the road allowances. As these canals are artificial, who has to make and repair the bridges, the irrigation company or the people?"

Answer.—You had better correspond direct with the Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, whose department deals with such matters.

School Stable.

W. B., Gilbert Plains, Man.: "1. Can the trustees build a stable at a school out of school funds without first consulting the ratepayers? 2. Can school funds be used for that purpose?"

Answer.—The trustees must obtain the same power to build the stable as they obtained to build the school house.

Homestead Duties.

W. W. R., Wetaskiwin, Alta.: "I have filed for a homestead, and I wish to know if it will affect the proving up of same two years hence if I prove up on a tree claim in the United States now or this spring. I have not yet taken the oath of allegiance to Canada."

Answer.—We think the Government only requires the homestead conditions to be complied with, and does not concern itself as to the movements of the homesteader.

Homestead Improvements.

Ignorance, Lake Francis, Man.: "Is it legal for a homesteader to sell his improvements and cancel his right to a homestead and for the man who buys the buildings to apply for the same homestead; the party who sells having been on the place ten months?"

Answer.—He can only sell subject to the approval of the Crown.

Division Fences.

D. J., Neepawa, Man.: "A and B buy a section of land, each taking half. A breaks up part of his property, but B uses his for pasture. A erects his half of cross fence. 1. Can he compel B to put up the other half? 2. A puts a fence on B's land without B's knowledge or consent for the purpose of pasturing some of A's stock. Can B remove said fence and use the materials for purposes of his own?"

Answer.—1. When B encloses his land adjacent to and along the line fence, he shall pay for his half. 2. B should first ask A to remove the fence from off his land, and if he declines to do so within a reasonable time, remove the fence himself, and make a claim for the expenses of such removal, or enter suit for trespass. B can retain possession of the material until settlement is reached.

Boundary Line.

Settler, Ninga, Man.: "In 1884 I homesteaded and pre-empted the east half of a section of land, upon which I have been living ever since. In 1886 the west half of the section was taken up, and the parties who took it up worked out a division between their land and mine by plowing a furrow along the line. I plowed up to this line and considered it correct. Two years ago, in running some lines across the section south of ours, it was found that the middle stake in our section seemed to be wrongly placed. My neighbor now wishes to have the line run where he thinks is the middle of the section. Nothing was said about the matter until two years ago. 1. Can he insist upon a new line being surveyed? 2. How will I find out if the old line is right?"

Answer.—In case the owner of land requires to have any boundary line surveyed he shall give notice thereof in writing to all parties interested, and in one month thereafter may employ a duly qualified surveyor, who shall survey the said line, and each party interested shall pay his proportionate share of the expenses of the survey.

Exemptions. N. W. T.—Liability for Note.

F. E. A., Montmarie, Assa.: "1. Is there an exemption law in the N.W.T.? If so, what is exempted from seizure upon a farm? 2. A party canvasses for promissory notes to raise



TRADE MARK
REGISTERED.

Plymouth Binder Twine

The Longest

The Strongest

The Most Even

The Best Balled

EVERY WAY THE "BEST"

FARMERS, SEE THAT YOU GET THE PLYMOUTH BRAND.

This Trade Mark on Every Tag.

funde for the erection in a certain place of a public building, the understanding being that if the building be erected in a second place the amount signed shall be refunded. Notes have been used to buy lumber for this building to be erected in a third place, and are now held by a bank which asks for immediate payment. Can subscribers refuse to pay such notes unless such building be erected in the first place?"

Answer.—1. There is an exemption law in the Territories of certain property from seizure and sale under execution. The following is a partial list of properties exempted:—Clothing; usual farm furniture; six months' food; three oxen, horses or mules, six cows, three pigs, 50 fowls; harness; one wagon or two carts, one mower or cradle and scythe, one plough, one set harrows, one horse rake, one sewing machine, one reaper or binder, one set of sleighs, one seed drill, seed grain for 80 acres, 14 bushels potatoes; homestead.

2. If the note was discounted before it was due, maker is liable, unless banker had notice of conditions existing when note was given.

Trails.

J. E., Calgary, Alta.: "A trail along the valley of a creek has to my knowledge been used by the public for eight years. A squatter has ploughed right across the trail. Land is not subdivided. Road allowance will be out on the bench land on either side of the valley, and there are deep coulees in the way which could only be crossed by very expensive grading. How many years has a trail to be in general use by the public before they can claim a prescriptive right to it. As the present one is the only suitable route for the trail, do you think the Government would, if asked, keep it open? Who is the official to apply to?"

Answer.—The title in the land we assume is in the Crown, and no prescriptive right can exist in derogation thereof. The Commissioner of Public Works, Regina, has the control and management of road allowances and he shall deal with all questions affecting the same.

Rule of the Road.

A. Wittick, Niverville, Man.: "Has a municipality in Manitoba the power to pass a by-law compelling a bicyclist to give up all the road to anyone driving a team?"

Answer.—A municipality cannot do away with the rule of the road, which governs bicycles as well as all other kind of travelling. A bicyclist is entitled to half the road.

Fences.

Old Subscriber, Austin, Man.: "I notice in your issue of January 20th that you state that an owner is not compelled to fence his land in Manitoba. Does that refer to line fences? For example, A and B live side by side on the same section. Each built fence around outside of his quarter section, and they joined together to make a centre mound. Last spring A built half of line fence between them and asked B to build the other half. B promised to do so, but has not done so up to the present. Can A compel him to build the fence, and, if so, how should he proceed?"

Answer.—The law as stated in our issue of the 20th January last is correct under the circumstances there stated, and had no reference to the point you raise. If you look at the following issues of our paper you will see that we have answered this question very often: December 20th, 1900; 20th February, 1901; June 5th, 1901; July 5th, 1901; July 20th, 1901; August 5th, 1901, and November 20th, 1901. It is that each of the parties occupying adjoining tracts of land is responsible for a just proportion of the line fence. Your remedy is under Cap. 12 of the R. S. M.

Title Papers.

Subscriber, Hoinfield, Man.: "If an owner gives a mortgage upon his homestead, does the company holding the mortgage also hold the title deed?"

Answer.—If under the old system of registration, the holder of the mortgage is entitled to hold all title deeds until the mortgage is paid off, and if under the new system (Torrens) there are no title deeds, except the mortgage.

Devolution of Estates.

Enquirer, Plumas, Man.: "1. If a man dies, having made no will, does all his property, consisting of farm, live stock and household goods (the same being free from debt) go to his wife? 2. What amount, if any, would fall to the children? 3. Could his other relatives claim any of the property, and if so, what amount? 4. Can a man, if he wishes to do so, will everything to his wife? 5. Is it necessary to have a lawyer draw up a will in order to have it legal? 6. Is it necessary that it be signed by a witness? 7. What is usually the cost?"

Answer.—1, 2 and 3. If intestate dies leaving widow and children, one-third of his estate goes to the former and two-thirds to the latter.

4. Testator can will to whom he likes. 5. It is advisable, but not compulsory, to have a will drawn by a lawyer, otherwise the will might be attacked and the estate involved in legal expenses.

6. A will must be signed by two witnesses. 7. The usual legal charges for drawing a will by a lawyer or licensed conveyancer is \$5.00 and upwards, according to the expert knowledge required. No one else can legally make any charge.

Wages.

Povernlo, Warfield, Man.: "A works for B at so much per month. A's time is up and he finds B's horses, etc., are mortgaged and A cannot get his wages. What can A do to recover same?"

Answer.—Bring the matter before a justice of the peace, if within six months of the time complaint has arisen.

Pound Law.

H. S. K., Reston, Man.: "Can a pound-keeper in Manitoba put cattle in his own pound? Is he responsible for cattle getting killed in pound by putting them in with large rough cattle? Is stock allowed to run at large any time in the year?"

Answer.—If a pound by-law exists in your municipality, the poundkeeper can put cattle in the pound found at large. The poundkeeper is responsible for the proper care and disposal of the cattle while in his possession. Any animal is subject to the pound by-law.

Threshing Outfit.

Subscriber, Antler, Assa.: "Can a threshing outfit come into a district and do all the threshing in the neighborhood, except one small set belonging to A, there being no other threshing within two miles, A being willing to pay six cents, the same as his neighbors?"

Answer.—We are not aware that a private threshing outfit is under any obligation to thresh at all, unless under contract.

We have received an interesting booklet on the Cyphers Incubators and Brooders, which gives a good deal of information and number of illustrations showing the make-up and use of these machines. Any farmer or poultryman interested can have one by writing M. Maw, agent, Winnipeg.

Sheep at the Fat Stock Shows.

A Letter from a Winner of Reds.

I have been frequently asked about my method of feeding, and it may interest some to know that I largely attribute my success to Herbageum, which I have used during several years, and during the last two years have used a considerable quantity. Especially have I had good results with lambs that were being fitted for exhibition purposes. Other lambs not getting it were frequently troubled with ticks, but we have never found any trouble with ticks when sheep or lambs were fed Herbageum.

I only feed a teaspoonful to sheep and rather less to lambs once a day.

Three sheep that I bought in 1900 were fairly alive with ticks. I put them with my other show sheep and gave them Herbageum, and when sheared, about the middle of March, 1901, they were perfectly free from ticks, and they had no sheep wash nor other remedy or preventive than Herbageum.

I may further say that the sheep which were fed Herbageum were in so much better condition than my other sheep which were not fed it that when sheared the clip averaged 2 lbs. each more than the others.

I have also used it with cows and other stock to good advantage.

Yours sincerely,

(Signed) JOHN ORR.

Lakeside Farm, North Dumfries,
County of Waterloo, Ont.

February 19th, 1902.

NOTE.—Mr. Orr has for a number of years been a winner of Reds at Toronto, Chicago, Guelph and elsewhere. In 1901, at Toronto, he took first on pair of wether lambs and second on pair of yearling wethers. At Chicago Exhibition, autumn of 1901, he took first and second on single lambs, and first on the best five lambs, also first on yearling and championship on yearling. This yearling took the sweepstakes wherever exhibited, and wound up at Guelph Fat Stock Show, Dec., 1901, with first in his class and first for best carcass.

Mr. Orr was also winner of a number of prizes in breeding classes at Toronto, 1901.

If Herbageum is not for sale in your village, write The Beaver Manufg. Co., Galt, Canada, Sole Manufacturers of Herbageum. (Advt.)

Western Retail Implement Dealers.

(Continued from page 170D.)

sumer; or what should be the mutual relations between the builder, seller and consumer. He would divide his subject into two parts—(1) the relation of the manufacturer to the dealer and (2) the relation of the dealer to the consumer. Under the term dealer he would include the merchant who dealt in a wholesale way and the regular jobbers.

The manufacturer has several legitimate methods of marketing his goods. He may sell to other factories, to jobbers, to dealers, to farmers, to catalogue houses, or to catalogue agents; but these several methods analyzed mean one of two plans. He is fairly entitled to his choice, and it is right that he should make his choice and then stick to it. If perchance he should elect to sell his goods direct to the consumer, either through catalogue houses or catalogue agents, or through advertising in farm papers, all right, let him stick to that plan. If he chooses to sell to some other manufacturers, who in turn will sell to the retail dealers, or to jobbers, who again sell to the retail dealers, or direct to the retail dealers, then that is the other plan, and I say let him stick to that. But in no case has any manufacturer a right to sell both classes. He has no right to solicit the retail dealers' trade unless he is willing in turn to protect them. Neither has he a right to quote a wholesale price or a special price to a consumer, and then expect the retail dealer to give him his business.

My position for my company, and I believe it will apply to almost all reputa-

province, and in Canada, is just a little higher than in the U.S. You have just a little higher ideals. So have your bankers, lawyers, doctors and other professional men. It stands to your credit." Mr. Staver gave an illustration of this, one which he had heard since he came into the province. A merchant was found to be dealing crookedly and, though his account was a valuable one, as soon as it was pointed out to his banker he ordered him to withdraw his account from the bank.

The first thing is mutual confidence between manufacturer or jobber, and dealer. You see here that I class the jobber with the manufacturer, because in fact he is when selling the manufacturers' product filling their place. There must be complete confidence in each other. There must be a real unity of interests, or the business will prove unsatisfactory. Unless the dealer thinks a company is fair and honorable, and the goods are honestly made, he should not handle their product; and unless the manufacturers consider the dealer reliable and responsible, and willing to make the trade mutual, he should not accept his order. If there is any lack of confidence on either side, then trouble begins.

This business has been constructed on very liberal plans and terms, inherited from the good old days of large profits for the dealer and factory, and the time has come when some of these large profits must be cut off, and others restricted, to meet the demands of the day. But the manufacturer is just as much interested in your success as you are yourself, for unless the dealer makes a fair profit, how can he live, take care of his family and pay his bills? The average manu-

will accord the same courtesy to you.

Regarding Contracts.—Having made a contract with a manufacturer or a jobber, which shall be based upon mutual respect and confidence, the next question is what kind of contract should there be—straight sale or on commission? The small profits on most goods do not warrant their being sent on commission. Besides, too many goods are apt to be sent, and not enough care taken as to who gets them. It encourages looseness, carelessness in taking care of the goods, carelessness in reporting the sales, carelessness all along the line, which in many cases brings about unpleasant results; so that for good, safe business I would say straight sale contract every time. This makes the factory careful of its customers' responsibility and the size of the order, and makes the dealer more cautious in buying, as he knows he must pay. This will encourage capital to go into the retail business, which means responsible dealers, and helps to do away with irregular or irresponsible dealers. Again, straight sales are more businesslike; a position the implement and vehicle trade must get to before it reaches a solid business basis.

There was considerable talk this afternoon about competition and about the dealers in town agreeing on prices, etc. Do you ever hear of the grocers, or the dry goods merchants getting together and agreeing upon set prices? No, gentlemen, it won't do. Get acquainted with your competitor. There is an old saying that "birds of a feather flock together." Let the retail men in a town get together and stand together in mutual confidence. Where the merchants of a town talk over their business and stand together, they will succeed. Stories will come, of course,

thinking that some time in the future he might secure the order, but putting him in a position where he could look for another customer. Or, if perchance he could not find one in that town, he would not make a second trip expecting an order.

Again, in most cases it is just as easy for the dealer to purchase his goods early, during his dull season, as to wait until he is almost ready to use them. Contracts placed early with the manufacturer are a great help. They enable him not only to hold those goods, but to plan his raw material so as to take care of the largest portion of his trade; so that the dealer can assist the manufacturer very materially by a little forethought on his part, with the desire in his heart to make the business between himself and the manufacturer mutual and pleasant, and with a desire to try and help the manufacturer just as much as the manufacturer is trying to help him. If all dealers will try this plan they will be surprised at the good results and the strength that they have added to themselves in bringing them nearer to the manufacturer. When once a contract is made after a full understanding on both sides it should stand; and a good travelling man, who is fair with his fellow travelling man, will not go into a dealer's office and after learning that he has already placed his order or made his contract, try to get that dealer to countermand it in order to place his own goods. And the dealer who does cancel his contracts after having made them in good faith, unless he has valid reasons, makes a grave mistake, even though he may be paying a little more for the goods than he could purchase them for at a later date, for I verily believe that if he will stick



F. F. JOHNSON,
Antler.

Cockshutt Plow Co.
Warder, Bushnell & Glessner
Minneapolis Threshing
Machine Co.

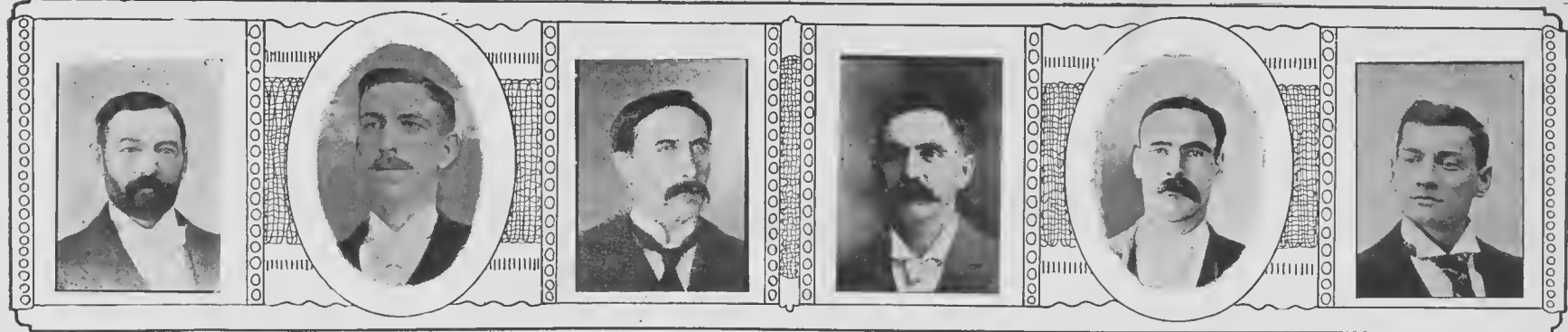
I. P. PORTER,
Portage la Prairie.
McCormick H. M. Co.
McLaughlin Carriage Co.
Chatham Mfg. Co.
Dowagiac Mfg. Co.
Minneapolis T. M. Co.
J. I. Case Implement Co.

A. F. GRADY,
Macleod.
Frost & Wood Co.
Chatham Wagon Co.
McLaughlin Carriage Co.
O. E. Thompson & Sons.
Ontario Wind Engine Co.
J. I. Case Implement Co.

THOS. BELLAMY,
Edmonton.
McCormick H. M. Co.
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Moline Plow Co.
Parlin & Orendorff Co.
Chatham Wagon Co.
McLaughlin Carriage Co.

JNO. E. GLENNIE,
Macdonald.
McCormick H. M. Co.
Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co.
Moline Plow Co.
David Bradley Mfg. Co.
Speight Wagon Co.

H. MINHINNICK,
Churchbridge.
Deering Harvester Co.
John Deere Co.
Parlin & Orendorff Co.
Walkerville Wagon Co.
Canada Carriage Co.



GEORGE ASHDOWN,
Morden.

Director for 1902.
McCormick H. M. Co.
J. I. Case T. M. Co.
Moline Plow Co.
Chatham Mfg. Co.
Plymouth Cordage Co.

A. A. LUNDY,
Rapid City.
Frost & Wood Co.
Rock Island Plow Co.

GEORGE WINRAM,
Killarney.

McCormick H. M. Co.
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Moline Plow Co.
H. F. Anderson & Co.
McLaughlin Carriage Co.

A. J. HUGHES,
Souris.
McCormick H. M. Co.

C. B. THOMPSON,
Oak River.
McCormick H. M. Co.
Parlin & Orendorff Co.
Moline Plow Co.
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co.
Gaar, Scott & Co.

P. E. BOURQUE,
Altamont.
McCormick H. M. Co.
Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co.
J. I. Case T. M. Co.
Emerson Plow Co.
McLaughlin Carriage Co.

manufacturing companies, is that we market our goods either direct to the dealer, or through the jobber, in whatever way may be most advantageous to the dealer; in all cases when selling to jobbers seeing that the retail dealer is protected, so that when he builds trade up on certain lines he shall have the benefit of his labor.

This brings up a question which I desire to answer. Some dealers object to buying goods through jobbers, for the reason that they believe they can be served better by trading direct with the manufacturer. I think this is a mistake. If it were not a fact that jobbers can serve the dealers better, more advantageously, then there would be no jobbers.

I think that manufacturers carefully study this situation and only sell to jobbers because they find they can deliver their goods through this jobber at less money and more satisfactorily than they can by attempting to work the trade direct. My experience, which is of a good many years' duration, has proven this to be true.

He then turned aside to state how he had served his time in all the various positions of the implement business for the last 37 years, from agent to manufacturer, and he therefore could speak with considerable authority on the subject. For the last 20 years he had watched the business from the office, and he said: "I can assure you that the dealers are watched by manufacturers just as closely, and perhaps more closely, than you are watching the manufacturers. 'I believe the standard of trade in this

facturer is not trying to take advantage of the dealer, nor is he always after the big end of the bargain. The success of the manufacturer is largely dependent upon the success of the dealer. After making a heavy investment in factory property he is compelled to stay in the business and he cannot do this except by dealing fairly with his customers.

As to prices, there is no danger of their being too high, first because he must sell these goods to you in such a manner that he can hold your trade. Second, the unlimited competition in these lines would prevent it. The truth of the matter is that factories are tempted to make prices too low for their own safety.

If, then, we start with confidence in each other, we must consider each other as honest, for I believe almost all men when they go into business are honest and intend to be fair, and that is the way the retail dealers and the manufacturers should begin their business relations. Then when anything occurs that does not look right, do not come up wrong motives that probably never existed, or imagine that somebody is trying to injure you, but first get the facts from both sides. Be your own lawyer; use a great deal of common sense, treat the manufacturer or jobber at least as well as the law treats a criminal—consider him innocent until he is proven guilty. If you will adopt this rule I think you will save yourself a great deal of worry, and nine times out of ten you will discover that there is no wrong, only a little misunderstanding. And I can assure you that manufacturers and jobbers

of one dealer doing so much better, but that won't bother you if you know your competitor. When a farmer comes to you with such a story just step to the telephone, call up the dealer and ask him if he said he would do so and so for Farmer Brown. The farmer won't stand that kind of work and you will soon have no stories coming to you about how much cheaper some one else is selling. Mutual confidence will establish prices, but no arbitrary arrangement can.

Another mistake dealers make is in changing goods almost every year. It has become a sort of custom among dealers, that when the travelling representative of a factory or jobber calls to see them they are not ready to place their order. They put him off, and as he presses them for a date they name one at some time in the future. The travelling man makes his second trip, and then sometimes they are not ready and sometimes they have been ready and bought their goods before he comes. The result is that the expense of two trips has been incurred, with no benefits. In some cases the dealer did not know but that he would want the goods, but in many cases he knew when the man called the first time whether or not he cared to handle the goods for the coming season. If he knew that he did not desire to handle those goods it would have been courteous, businesslike, to have said to the salesman, "I do not wish to handle your goods for the coming year." That would not mar the friendship that may have existed, but would create a greater respect for the dealer in being frank and not leading the salesman on,

to his contract, before the year is ended the manufacturer with whom that contract was made will more than satisfy him that he will treat him fairly.

I think the retail implement dealer holds one of the most important positions of any station in life. He is a middleman in every sense of the word and the arbitrator between the manufacturer and the consumer. There should be the same relations between the dealer and consumer as between the dealer and manufacturer. If the manufacturer has a high standard the dealer will look up to him, and so if the dealer has a high standard the consumer will look up to him. Without question the merchants of a town give the character or standing not only to the town but to the surrounding country. If the dealers have to have two or three drinks while making a bargain it will be found that the farmers are of the same idea. Right here he would like to say that he knew that the young men on the farm look up to the implement dealer, and in many cases they are more influenced by the dealer than by their father. How necessary then to set a high standard, an ideal so high that the dealer will be a lifting influence in the community. Associations of all kinds have brought about higher standards and he was sure the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association would in time raise the standard of business.

As to repairs. He knew nothing more annoying, and yet was safe in saying that there is not a manufacturer who will not cheerfully make right any defective parts in his wares; but listen. So many times we are

asked to do things which are not right, for which we are not to blame, and many times when we ask a dealer for an explanation we receive a very discourteous reply. Sometimes they say to us, "All right, if you don't want to allow the bill you can't have any more business," and other remarks which, if that good feeling of which I have spoken existed, would not occur. Now in all fairness, brother dealers, have you ever found a reputable manufacturer or jobber, who, after getting a fair explanation of defects, did not cheerfully make them right? Is not the manufacturer entitled to that explanation? It seems to me I can hear the response from you now in almost audible tones, saying "Yes." Then when broken parts are brought to you by the farmer or the consumer, demand an explanation as to how the breakage occurred. If the story is plausible, good. If it looks as though there might be some mistake, we say, investigate; get the facts and then give the same to the manufacturer or jobber. And I can assure you that if that is done the repair problem is solved in a manner that will prove satisfactory both to the manufacturer and the dealer. So let us learn this lesson: Be honest and honorable with each other. That tells the whole story. "Do unto others as you would they should do unto you." Success will be their reward.

He then went on to say that there is only one way to solve this knotty problem and that can be brought about only by the manufacturer and dealer coming closer together. When a farmer brings in a broken article the usual rule is to look at it and say, "Oh, yes we will make it good." Now, instead, the dealer should look at it carefully, find out the particulars and judge whether the breakage is due to defective material or not. If not right go to the bottom of it. Then give the manufacturer the explanation and all will be well. He then told an amusing story about a broken wheel to show that the dealer was honest but that the farmer who broke the wheel was not. If the dealer will go to the bottom of doubtful cases the farmer won't come back with another lame story. If the dealer had a higher standard of honor—would he honest with both the consumer and the manufacturer and would arbitrate honestly between them, the repair difficulty would soon vanish.

If this country is to be raised to the standard it ought to be the retail dealers must do it, and this can only be done by each dealer setting a high standard for himself. There are some men in the business who say they do not care, they are in the business for what's in it. I am sorry for such men. We have to have some pleasure in life and why shouldn't we have it in our business? We can't have it if our business is not conducted in an honest way, if we have been too hard, or if we have tried to pocket too much. Do business each day as if it were a pleasure.

"THE RELATIONS OF THE DEALER TO THE CONSUMER."

It seems to me that the same rules that govern the relationship between the manufacturer and dealer should apply between the dealer and the consumer. You will pardon me for saying that as between the manufacturer and dealer, the manufacturer should take a high rank for honor and business integrity, so that the dealer in a measure would look up to the manufacturer for his standard to go by; and the same should be the case between the dealer and the consumer. The dealer should have a standing in the business community of such a character that the farmers and those to whom he sells his wares would look up to him, and not only have perfect confidence in his statements and business integrity, but try and put themselves in a position where their standing in the community shall be equal to that of the dealer. The dealer holds a very peculiar position in the business community. He must stand between the manufacturer and the consumer. He is the middleman; the go-between; many times the arbitrator as to what is right, and if I could say something that would bring this matter to your attention so forcibly that each one would feel the importance of his position, I think I would be fully repaid for my trip to this city.

In conclusion I want to say:
1. Get acquainted with the manufacturers so that you can do business with confidence.
2. Get acquainted with your competitor. Make him your brother.

I know many dealers do not want their competitors to know what they buy for, how much profit they make, etc., and consequently do not become at all intimate with them. Now I may say that, quality considered, there is not 5 per cent. difference in the goods manufactured by any firm. Why? Because it can't be helped. The difference in the cost of labor does not amount to one per cent. It is simply the quality of the material a manufacturer puts into his goods, because everything is cut so fine. If a manufacturer uses inferior material he can sell at a lower figure, but you know what that means.

Just one point more, and I am done. It is about notes and the difficulty of collecting them. He thought there was only one solution and that he had already given. If the dealer was honest and in close touch with his competitors, there would be no trouble about the money not coming in. It is not the contracts that men sign that make them pay. You can't draw a contract that a man won't break if he wants to, you cannot legislate to make a man honest, nor can you write a contract to make a man honest. Confidence is the first principle of business. As soon as the dealers come close together and talk over their business they will soon spot the shaky men. It won't be long until these men know this and when they want anything will come and talk it over with you and offer you security. It is wrong to give shaky men goods for paper that you know is no good when you get it. He is all right, you are the one that is going to be out. At Crookston the other day a man said that the farmer first pays the grocer, the dry goods

merchant, and the implement dealer is left to the last. He said it was the dealer's fault. The consumer has the idea that implement men are making heaps of money and do not need to be paid, they are in the business for fun, and there is no hurry about the money. If the dealer would give the consumer to understand that he must have the money when the notes are due and impress upon him that he has his whole stock to pay for just as the consumer has for the article he buys, there would be no trouble about the money. It lies in the hands of the dealer.

So, in concluding, let me say to dealers, try to realize the importance of your position. Watch over it with jealous eye. The result will be that your business will not only be successful, but you will have done something for the community in which you live; an honor that will give you pleasure, and be a heritage to your successor.

ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. Staver then, with the permission of the audience, read his paper on Associations.

This word means a union of persons, or a company or society formed for mutual advantage. A union of things, a union or connection of ideas, or an association of ideas. I believe that it was Mr. Bach, in his address at Sioux Falls, S.D., who said that the first association started in the Garden of Eden. At any rate it is very old, and is formed among all classes, so that it is per-

results desired. As stated, an association is a society for mutual advantage. That means that you are to become not only better acquainted with each other, but you are to become acquainted with your competitor in the town in which you live; that you shall seek his company; that you shall enjoy being with him; that you will converse with each other about the business in which you are engaged, giving each other such information as will be helpful, thereby broadening your view, enlarging your information and by continuous effort have implicit confidence in each other so that you not only elevate your own business, but you assist in elevating the business in your town, and thereby elevate the business in your community.

So I want to congratulate you on forming this association, believing that you have done a grand good thing, and I hope you will not stop until you have succeeded in getting every reliable dealer in your craft to join your association.

In the States associations have accomplished much, the oldest being the Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma Association, which numbers now, I believe, nearly 2,000 members. It has been in existence about twelve years.

It is marvellous to see the progress they have made, and I wish it were possible for you to see their condition when it began, and I have been privileged to attend nearly every meeting since that time. They have become a power in their community, and the

all the dealers of a state or province take part. When they do, the larger membership lessens the cost of carrying the insurance and the fire loss, if any, distributed among a larger number, is very much lighter for each individual.

Further, if any question of correcting freight abuses arises railroads are more apt to listen to a request of this kind if it comes from the entire commercial body instead of comparatively a few. It is also important if favorable legislation is desired. It is much more easily secured if legislators find that all their constituents are back of the petition or the movement.

If associations or organizations are a benefit to the commercial world, if they are for the good of the dealers, and surely no one questions this, then they reach their highest power for good when all the dealers are taking a part in the work and sharing the benefits. Go after those who are not members, convince them of the importance of the work, and bring them into line. As manufacturers, if there are to be associations at all, we would like to see every dealer in the land a member of one.

It is said that early in the Boer war an Englishman explained some of the failures of his side by saying that the English troops would fight their way to the top of one hill, with the loss of large numbers killed and wounded, only to find in front of them a still higher kopje bristling with more Boers. It is somewhat the same in the work of reforms that dealers' associations are trying to accomplish. You will reach one result and the need of a dozen more will confront you; but the English spirit of optimism must win. You are climbing the heights of commercial achievement, and each one gained gives you a larger view and a brighter outlook. Others have labored and you have entered into the fruits of their labors; and as the men of your association, hoping all things and believing all things that are for good, shall plant the banner of business progress on the heights of greater commercial grandeur, you may say to your children and those who come after you, "This is your heritage; but we charge you to remember and to steadfastly believe that the best is yet to be."

SHORT ADDRESSES.

J. E. Ruby, of the Frost & Wood Co., said he would like to emphasize some of the points made by Mr. Staver in his excellent address. Mutual confidence between the dealer and manufacturer was the keynote to the settlement of nearly all grievances. He would say for himself and his firm, and he felt he spoke for all the others, that if grievances were presented to them in the proper way they would all be straightened out satisfactorily.

A. R. Hopper, of Alameda, who spoke for Mr. Templeton, of the J. I. Case Co., who was obliged to be absent on account of sickness in his home, humorously said it would be a good plan to do away with the traveling agent, and that one man should handle the goods of half a dozen houses.

A. E. Wayne, traveller for the Fairchild Co., made a humorous speech in behalf of the travelling man who stands alone and gets all the kicks that are coming. Some dealers save up all the kicks of the season and give the agent an awful dose. Others tell the most beautiful fairy stories for his benefit; but he was glad to say there were a good few dealers with whom it was a real pleasure to do business and with whom it was possible to sit down and have a friendly chat and discuss business. We must have more of this and get the idea that we are all working together.

J. D. Balfour, of the Balfour Implement Co., said he was at the organization meeting and could testify to a good work being done by the association. If there was as much progress made in the next year as there was the past one, it would not be five years until we would see great benefit from the association. He could see benefit already and every dealer should become a member of it. He endorsed what Mr. Staver had to say about impressing upon the farmer the necessity of meeting his notes when due. The dealer must be a collector as well as a salesman to be a success.

E. A. Mott, of the Cockshutt Plow Co., took up the thought thrown out by Mr. Staver in his paper on "Association Work," about mutual insurance among the retail dealers. He said the rates were too high and thought that the implement men could carry their own insurance provided some simple plan was proposed. It was a matter worth considering as the association grew stronger. He thought the wholesale trade could assist the retail dealers in having a standard price by issuing a retail price list. By so doing retail dealers in adjoining towns would have a guide as to prices.

Thos. Rooney, of the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., was in hearty sympathy with the meeting and endorsed Mr. Staver's ideas about dealers coming in close touch with each other. Great credit was due the travelling man, as he had many difficulties to cope with.

Mr. Heath, of the Deering Harvester Co., said they had rightly left the hinder men to the last, because they were bashful people and came in at the last of the season. No one appreciated the organization more than the hinder men. There were evils connected with the plan of having travelling men on the road, but until some other plan was found we would have to have them and especially so when so many applications were made for them to call.

THURSDAY MORNING.

Thursday morning the convention reassembled at 10.30.

The Committee on the Executive's report returned that document with a practical endorsement of its statements and recommendations.

Mr. Staver was present and gave the convention some useful hints on ways of working.



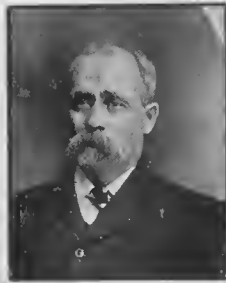
JAS. WINRAM,
Pilot Mound.

McCormick H. M. Co.
Emerson Plow Co.
Moline Plow Co.
Tudhope Carriage Co.
Chatham Wagon Co.



J. W. SMITH,
Regina.

McCormick H. M. Co.
Moline Plow Co.
Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co.
Chatham Wagon Co.
Tudhope Carriage Co.



J. MENZIES,
Minnedosa.
McCormick H. M. Co.
Cockshutt Plow Co.



I. C. NELSON,
Brandon.
McCormick H. M. Co.
Canton Plow Co.
Chatham Wagon Co.
J. Campbell & Sons.

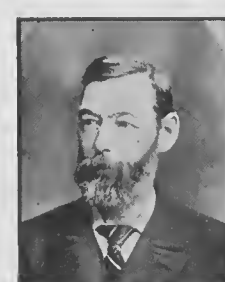


F. CHAPIN,
Hartney.
Deering Harvester Co.
Cockshutt Plow Co.



A. R. HOPPER,
Alameda.

One of the Speakers.
J. I. Case T. M. Co.
McCormick H. M. Co.



W. J. HELLIWELL,
Oak Lake.
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Parlin & Orendorff Co.
John Campbell & Son.
McCormick H. M. Co.

Directors for 1902.

fectly proper and right that the dealers in every country should form themselves into associations.

Associations must result in good or evil. The advancement of education from its primitive state to its high state of perfection has been obtained through the efforts of association. The great changes in any of our great communities have been brought about by the association of respective men from the different localities. And so I could continue giving you facts showing the good results in many instances.

You have formed an association for the sole purpose, if I read your constitution correctly, of the betterment of yourselves and the improvement of your condition; so that your aim is a noble one, and every dealer in this great Canadian West who is not a member of your association has made a mistake, and the sooner he realizes this mistake and becomes a member, the better will be his condition. What you can accomplish as an association depends entirely upon you; upon each individual member of this association. If you belong to the association with the desire of improving your condition and helping to elevate the craft in which you are interested, and will take the active part that you should, you cannot help receiving the

result is that the standard of dealers in that community is much higher, their condition much better, and their business relations between themselves, as well as with the jobber and manufacturer, much closer, and in every way the results are pleasing to all who have to do business with them.

Other associations are following in their line and meeting with the same success. You have done the same; let me say, push forward the work. It means much. It means far more than I can tell you. It means that it will raise the standard of your trade; that you will become a force and power in the community that you scarcely dream of; and withal it means money in your purse.

One of the important features of your work as I view it is what might be called educational. That is, in showing your fellow dealer the importance of being with you in this work. All dealers should join, first, because they should not be willing to allow a few to perform the labor and bear the expenses necessary to accomplishing results from which they expect to receive benefits.

Again, if the association finds it necessary or desirable to put into operation a plan of mutual insurance to protect their members from extortionate rates, as many associations have already done, it is highly desirable that

BINDER TWINE AND REPAIRS.

A. R. Hopper, of Alameda, then spoke on the above, opening with thanks for the privilege of addressing the meeting and pleasure at seeing such an active interest taken in the organization. He paid a tribute to the ability of President Anderson in the guidance of the association so far and looked for greater results.

Entering upon his subject, the speaker said: You are all aware that the implement business in this western country is only in its infancy, and while I am only an infant in this great commercial industry, I do not wish to assume that what I say here to-day on the important subjects that have been selected, mean to teach the old and experienced dealers a lesson on the successful handling of repairs and twine, but would point out a few facts that have come under my notice in this business.

There are a few matters that I would draw your attention to in the handling of repairs. The principal reason that I handle them is for the accommodation of my customers, and I find it is absolutely necessary to keep what I call a repair order book, so that when a customer leaves his order for a certain repair known by number you have the date he left his order, and if that number is not in stock, which sometimes is the case, and you have to order some from the jobbers, or the company you are doing business with, I always take a copy of the letter ordering same, so that if the customer calls and the repair has not arrived, you can show him that the same has been ordered, and if not here it is no fault of yours.

Regarding commission repairs, I find it pays to go through my stock early in the season, and order any numbers not in stock, and also to keep a good assortment of various numbers that are liable to be wanted. This system often saves large express bills.

It also pays to have a place for repairs, properly fitted, with the boxes numbered, so that when a repair is wanted you can put your hand on it without having to search for half a day. I also keep the door of this room closed, for, while I do not wish to throw any disrespect on the honest farmer, yet they sometimes forget to tell you to enter in your book the article they take away or pay for the same, and I have been told by experienced dealers that this is one of the great leaks in the implement business. I am of the opinion that if a dealer clears himself on repairs he is doing well.

The local dealers should insist that the firms they represent carry a full line of repairs, so that customers may be saved weeks of waiting for the filling of orders. Repair orders should be filled at once by the firms upon receipt of letter or wire.

Re the successful handling of binder twine. While the profit is very small on this article, it is all the more essential that it should be handled systematically and with the greatest of care. It is an article upon which all the profit will soon disappear if the dealer makes a few bad sales.

Twine, the same as repairs, should be carefully checked when received, as the checker sometimes makes a mistake in the number of bundles and occasionally bundles are lost in transit.

The dealer often meets considerable loss on twine through not getting proper settlement at the time it is taken away by his customer, and sometimes leads to a row with his customer on pay day.

The system adopted this season I found very satisfactory to my customers as well as myself. Farmers do not always take their full supply at the commencement of the season, but come in or send their neighbor, according as they require it, and upon no conditions did I allow one pound of twine to leave the warehouse without first receipting it. By such course there is no room for dispute at settlement time as you have the farmer's signature for all the twine he receives, as well as the signature of the salesman. You therefore have a double check on your twine at any time during the season, and you can account for every pound of it.

It is also a good plan to take promissory notes, if the farmer does not pay cash.

It is not necessary to mention the supply situation on the twine question this season. It appeared very serious for the dealers at one time and I believe that most of the dealers were in the same fix, and they apparently did all in their power to distribute the twine as they received it from their factories proportionately among the dealers. I hope that the past season will prove a lesson to the various companies; that they will be able to better estimate the requirements of this great new country before harvest season and thereby be in a position to furnish the required amount promptly.

Gentlemen, I do not wish to take up any more of your valuable time speaking on these important subjects, but might add in conclusion that for the successful handling of repairs and twine, courteous and honest dealing with your customers is required. Through this you succeed in gaining their confidence and respect, which will make the implement business both profitable and pleasant.

Mr. Hopper was thanked by the meeting for the paper.

CHEAPER FREIGHT AND EXPRESS.

A memorial was submitted setting forth that, owing to the very close margin on repairs, in the handling of which loss was often sustained a cheaper rate of freight and express be asked from the transportation companies. It was shown that their interests in connection with the supplying of such was largely identical with that of the implement dealers.

RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions brought in their report, tendering thanks to Mr. Staver, the mayor and city council, and the railway companies, and the following:

That in the opinion of this association it is

not policy for dealers to give their services free in repairing old binders.

That the contracts between dealers and barvest machine manufacturers are not made in the interest of the dealer and should be modified and that a committee be appointed to confer with the harvester companies with a view of having the objectionable clauses in the contract removed.

That in the opinion of this convention the territories allotted dealers should be definitely specified, and that the manufacturers should protect the agent from trespass by an adjoining agent by paying the commission to the resident agent on all sales made in the territory.

That the territories allotted by harvester companies are too small to enable the dealer to make a specialty of that business.

On motion of Messrs Anderson, of Fleming, and Menzies, of Minnedosa, the resolutions of the committee were referred to the directors, to be dealt with by a special committee of their number.

Moved by I. T. Nelson, of Brandon, seconded by F. Chapin, of Hartney, That no action be taken on the proposed "Act to confer civil jurisdiction upon police magistrates and justices of the peace until further information is had on the proposed measure. Carried.

It seemed to be pretty generally felt that it would be hardly the thing to confer such jurisdiction unless the right to appeal from decisions was granted.



H. F. ANDERSON, President,
Winnipeg.
Manager, H. F. Anderson & Co.



A. MACK, Vice-President,
Carberry.
Deering Harvester Co.



E. W. RUGG, Secretary,
Winnipeg.



WILBERT ROSS, Auditor,
Manitou.



A. ANDISON, Auditor,
Winnipeg.

Officers for 1902.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was devoted to discussion and general business. Some of the matters discussed were the giving of repairs on credit, price cutting, next year's terms and the repairing of machines free of charge. The weak points in each were pointed out and caution given along the various lines.

The taking of old machinery in trade for new was a matter that was discussed at some length. It was generally understood that the association discouraged such, but when circumstances were such that it would be advantageous to both seller and buyer, it will be allowed.

OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected for 1902: President—H. F. Anderson, Winnipeg. Vice-President—A. Mack, Carberry. Directors—Jas. Winram, Pilot Mound; F. Chapin, Hartney; J. W. Smith, Regina; Geo. Ashdown, Morden; A. R. Hopper, Alameda; I. C. Nelson, Brandon; W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake; J. Menzies, Minnedosa. Auditors—Wilbert Ross, Manitou, and A. Anderson, Winnipeg.

E. W. Rugg was re-appointed Secretary and Organizer by the Board of Directors.

PARTING ADDRESS.

The business of the convention closed with the election of officers.

President Anderson then, with pleasure, called upon H. C. Staver, of Chicago, for closing remarks.

Mr. Staver said: My education has been largely observation. I have always selected some person whom I considered away above myself and have tried to copy his example, and if I have been a success time will tell. I admire one thing especially in you, gentlemen, and that is that you stick to your opinions well, but when a question is decided, and if even it has not gone your way, you are good-natured and agreeable. When you go home you can say you have learned something by being in attendance at this convention. There are none of us too old to learn. Men may have ideas that are hard to put down, but it is often well that a change is made.

The hardest work of any of the members is, of course, done by the executive committee. They must act, not as they themselves think, but pleasing to the members who elected them to their positions. They must not consider their own wishes, but must, if they do their duty, act as the association itself would have them act. They should throw away their own ideas as far as individuality goes.

You should get away from the idea that things should centre around you. You must get around them and not vice versa. I employ about 700 men and the hardest task I have is to hire men who will think; and the man who works ten hours a day, and don't think, gets in a rut, and he should shake

expect great results in Manitoba and the N. W. Territories from the association and the good that you will do. You yourselves cannot appreciate the great results you have already accomplished.

I thank you for your kindness in the good hearing I have received, and if I have said anything that has appeared hard, I assure you it was said from the depths of my heart and with the best of wishes to the members. I hope that the association will not only become a help in building up your business, but that it will tend to better the community in which you live. Thank you, gentlemen.

MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE.

Anderson & Greenwood, Fleming, Assa.; Geo. Ashdown, Morden, Man.; Charles Ainie, Emerson, Man.; G. Bruce, Napinka, Man.; J. J. Barber, Wolseley, Assa.; Chas. R. Boulton, Broadview, Assa.; W. J. Britton, Carman, Man.; E. Bolton, Saltcoats, Assa.; P. Butchart, Treherne, Man.; Frank Williamson, Belmont, Man.; Burke & Shearer, Gainsboro, Assa.; Maxwell Bros., Pilot Mound, Man.; F. Chapin, Hartney, Man.; T. Clarke, Shoal Lake, Man.; J. M. Chalmers, Pilot Mound, Man.; A. W. Dalglish, Rouleau, Assa.; C. D. Hay, Belmont, Man.; H. D. Doell, Winkler, Man.; A. Uhrick, Winkler, Man.; Chas. R. Lushbury, Elkhorn, Man.; Geo. A. Dinwoody, Neepawa, Man.; J. I. Fleming, Broadview, Assa.; J. A. Blakeman, Virden, Man.; S. Caswell, Rathwell, Man.; E. F. Fitzpatrick, Elgin, Man.; S. J. Greenwood, Fleming, Assa.; J. J. Heaslip, Alameda, Assa.; W. J. Helliwell, Oak Lake, Man.; W. J. Hyde, Balgonie, Assa.; A. R. Hopper, Alameda, Assa.; Jos. Glenn, Indian Head, Assa.; J. M. Hackney, Morris, Man.; J. J. Holiday, Elm Creek, Man.; Frank J. Grobb, Moose Jaw, Assa.; J. J. Hughes, Pilot Mound, Man.; D. W. Jones, Roland, Man.; F. F. Johnston, Antler, Assa.; Jos. Leybourne, Holland, Man.; A. E. May, Carberry, Man.; Alexander Menzies, Shoal Lake, Man.; Isaac Moore, Cypress River, Man.; Arthur Mack, Carberry, Man.; Wm. B. Martin, Shoal Lake, Man.; W. J. May, Portage la Prairie, Man.; T. A. Metcalfe, Treherne, Man.; D. McKee, Arden, Man.; A. McNabb, Alexander, Man.; Huuter & Stout, Melita, Man.; R. McKenzie, Winnipeg, Man.; J. E. Menzies, Minnedosa, Man.; J. H. Macdonald, Emerson, Man.; A. B. McLeod, Brandon, Man.; G. H. Hurlburt, Wolseley, Assa.; Jos. Lister, Napinka, Man.; T. J. Noble, Carman, Man.; I. C. Nelson, Brandon, Man.; E. J. Parker, Pipestone, Man.; W. Ross, Manitou, Man.; P. A. Scott, Flemlug, Assa.; A. T. Smith, Morris, Man.; R. Shore, Hartney, Man.; R. H. Stewart, Holland, Man.; R. H. Scott, Methven, Man.; D. McDonald, Virden, Man.; John Macdonald, Minnedosa, Man.; H. A. Shultz, Macgregor, Man.; John Taylor, Arden, Man.; B. Van Blaricom, Arden, Man.; J. McNamee, Crystal City, Man.; D. A. McIlquhan, Alexander, Man.; W. Williams, Gladstone, Man.; Geo. Winram, Killarney, Man.; James, Winram, Pilot Mound, Man.; Winteringham & Darragh, Oxbow, Assa.; Fred Waller, Brandon, Man.; Chas. Wahn, Gretna, Man.; Jas. White, Rapid City, Man.; W. W. Rutan, Melford; R. H. Swallow, Douglas, Man.; Smith, Ingles & Nelson, Brandon, Man.

NEW HARVESTER SHOPS.

That the Canadian West is attracting greater attention than ever is evidenced by the attention capitalists are paying to us. The latest large concern to look this way is that of the Deering Harvester Co., of Chicago. As is well known, they are extensive manufacturers who not only have the push with them, but large capital, and it is pleasing to know that they are looking this way. They evidently have come to the conclusion that the Canadian West is the great section for farm implements and are determined to be with the crowd for the trade. A year ago the great concern purchased a plant at Brockville, but this was only a make-shift, as the factory is not capable of turning out nearly as much work as is required for the Canadian trade. The western trade for Deering goods is supplied from the Chicago factory. It is understood that the company has decided to build a new factory, and the question of location is now under consideration. Mr. Kennedy, superintendent of the Deering Co., has been investigating with a view to sizing up conditions at different points, and among other places has visited Fort William. The advantage which Fort William offers is central location between the east and the west, so that the trade both east and west could be readily supplied from the factory. As a large part of the Deering business will be in the west the Fort William location should be a good one from this point of view. Fort William has also the advantage of low water freight rates for raw material which would be used at the factory. Fort William would, in fact, occupy about the same position in the Canadian trade to that of Chicago in the United States trade of the company. The Deering Harvester Company is perhaps the largest and most enterprising company in the United States manufacturing harvester machinery. The company employs an army of something like 8,000 hands at Chicago. Whatever they undertake will be carried out in first class style, and it will be a great thing for Canada to have the company establish a factory in our Dominion, and a great thing for our Lake Superior port to secure that factory.

A catalogue of the Foos Gas and Gasoline engines has been received at The Farmer office. It not only gives pictures of the various engines turned out by this concern, but a number of very fine interior views of their works. Messrs. Johnston & Stewart, Winnipeg, are agents for the Foos people.

A. E. MAY,
Carberry.

McCormick H. M. Co.
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Moline Plow Co.
McLaughlin Carriage Co.
J. I. Case T. M. Co.

M. J. HUGHES,
Regina.

Minneapolis T. M. Co.

CHAS. R. DUXBURY,
Elkhorn.

Deering Harvester Co.
Canada Carriage Co.
The Fairchild Co.
Waterloo Mfg. Co.
Advance Thresher Co.

A. E. POTTER,
Winkler.

Deering Harvester Co.
Cockshutt Plow Co.
J. I. Case Co.

GEO. R. McLEAN,
Waskada.

Warder, Bushnell & Glessner
Co.

W. F. CONDIE,
Goodlands.

Deering Harvester Co.

Farm Implement Notes.

The Cockshutt Plow Co. are doubling their manufacturing capacity.

J. W. Driscoll, manager at Winnipeg for the McClary Mfg. Co., is around again after a short illness.

Wagner Bros., Plum Coulee, Man., have sold their implement business to Henry McKay and W. E. Cochrane, of Morden.

A. E. May, well and favorably known as one of the leading implement dealers of the west, is moving from Carberry to Edmonton.

J. B. McCutcheon has arrived in the city to look after the interests of the Nichols-Shepard Thresher Co. He has secured premises at 214-216 James St.

S. J. Greenwood has sold out his implement business at Douglas to R. H. Swallow. Mr. Greenwood is moving to Melfort, in the Carrot River district.

S. A. Goutz, of the John Deere Plow Co., Moline, Ill., spent a couple of weeks in Winnipeg lately. It was his first visit and he was delighted with what he saw.

T. W. Kirby, lately of Preston, Ont., has arrived in Winnipeg to look after the interests of the Metal Sheeting & Siding Co. His office is with Clare & Bockerst, on Market St. East.

The genial manager of the Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co., who has been enjoying himself in the country south for some weeks, has returned to the city full of vigor for the approaching season's trade.

The Deering Harvester Co. recently shipped 10,000 tons of farm implements to Southern Russia. This was in one steamer and will be followed by other similar shipments.

We congratulate H. F. Anderson on his reelection as President of the Implement Dealers' Association. The annual gathering would not hear of his retiring, so energetic has he proven himself.

Messrs. Wright, general manager, and Angel, director, of the Buffalo-Pitts Co., were in the city during convention weeks, and are pleased with the prospects. They have opened out at 160 Princess St., Winnipeg. Here Mr. J. C. McAndrews is in charge. He has the oversight of the work for Manitoba and the Territories.

W. A. Elbert, vice-president and sales manager of the Moline Wagon Co., paid The Fairchild Co. a visit during bonspiel week and was very much impressed with Winnipeg's prospects.

Mr. Whitworth, manager for the Gaar-Scott Co., Fargo, made a pleasant call upon The Nor-West Farmer during the bonspiel. He had just got down to work after a holiday in the far south, and is in fine shape for business.

The Winnipeg implement managers have been full of business since our last issue. Every one of them has had his hands full getting things in shape for the 1902 trade. Travellers are now out and active operations have begun all along the line. It is hoped that their expectations may be realized.

H. J. Clare, of Preston, Ont., has arrived in Winnipeg to add his share of "push" to the building up of the great West. He has joined forces with J. Bockerst, and they will look after the interests of Clare Bros.' stove business. The name of the new firm is Clare & Bockerst.

The James Smart Mfg. Co., Ltd., are opening out in the wholesale shelf hardware line. For some time the agency here has been paying attention to the stove and furnace trade; but now will give attention to other lines. This firm are large manufacturers of hardware novelties and of these a full line will be handled by W. H. McGuire, the genial western manager, at Winnipeg.

To meet the requirements of the general expansion in their trade, the capital stock of The Frost & Wood Co. will be increased from \$800,000 to \$1,500,000. This was decided on at a meeting of the shareholders held at Smith's Falls on the 5th inst. The factories at Smith's Falls and Oshawa are being run to their full capacity and the output this season promises to be the largest in the company's history.

From the Deering Harvester Co. we have received a descriptive catalogue of their Rice harvesting machinery. While there are articles described in the pamphlet that do not apply to this country, there are a number that do. The illustrations are all good, and the catalogue shows the care this firm exercises in the literature they send out to the public.

E. E. Devlin, for a number of years in the service of Messrs. Joseph Maw & Co., of this city, has secured the representation of the Aermotor Co., Chicago, Illinois, for Western Canada, and will carry a full line of their windmills and other goods. Mr. Devlin is a young man full of confidence in our growing West and with the energy and ability necessary to win success.

Sutherland & Co. are now banding the Deering Harvester Co.'s machinery at Dauphin instead of C. J. McPherson.

M. J. Hughes arrived in the city the week of the convention on his way to Regina, where he takes charge of the agency for the Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co. for that district. Mr. Hughes remained over in Winnipeg for a couple of weeks assisting Mr. Roney here with the "rush." He is from Iowa and expresses himself highly pleased with the prospects in the Canadian West.

Messrs. S. D. Felsing, president, and C. W. Russell, secretary, of the Maplebay Wind Stacker Co., were in attendance at the Retail Implement Dealers' convention. Along with them was Mr. Dow, of Grand Forks, the inventor of the machine. The stacker is unlike the others in use, in that it is on wheels and can be used with any thrasher. The American gentlemen were highly pleased with the go-aheadativeness of Winnipeg and the prospects of development in the West.

One of the grain seeding machinery catalogues of the Dowagiac Mfg. Co. has reached The Nor-West Farmer. It is an exceedingly well executed piece of work, the half-tone cuts of the machines and parts standing out very well. The catalog is quite unique, the front cover, which is vermilion in color, with gold lettering, being cut out so that the trade mark of the company shows up in white in the centre of the page. The effect is very nice.

The Fairchild Co., Winnipeg, have ever shown a progressive spirit in connection with their business, and this year are to show a greater earnest in the West than ever. They have acquired property, 200 x 130 feet, north of the C. P. R. freight sheds, and intend to at once erect a receiving, storage and shipping warehouse, 150 x 70. The building will be of brick and stone, four stories in height, and have all the up-to-date conveniences for their ever-increasing business. It is hoped to have the building ready for occupancy by July 1st. The erection of the warehouse was rendered necessary owing to the rapidly increasing trade of the company in farm implements.

Joseph Maw & Co. have favored The Nor-West Farmer with one of their 1902 calendars. It is one of the largest we have seen this year—the calendar part being clear and distinct in large letters. The upper part is lithographed in colors and represents an English dog-cart hitched tandem. The leading animal is a hay and the one in the shafts white. They are being driven at a lively gait by the "coachy," the gentleman owner sitting in fine contented style at the side of his nian Friday. The firm also has a hanger with similar cut at the top, but in place of the calendar sheets are given showing the different kinds of vehicles made by the Brantford Carriage Co.

Sullivan & McRae have started an implement business in Emerson.

A new implement agency is being opened at Indian Head by J. A. Phillips and J. McAdam.

W. J. Britton, Carman, Man., has sold his implement business to T. J. Noble and Jas. Lytle.

The machine shop business of Bonar & Flaws, Rapid City, Man., will be carried on in future by Chas. Bonar & Co.

Arthur White, Lacombe, Alta., has purchased a sawmill outfit from the Waterous Engine Works Co., Winnipeg, and intends setting it up at Lacombe.

The annual meeting of the Winnipeg Implement and Carriage Jobbers' Association was held recently, when the following officers were elected:—President, Geo. W. Erh; vice-president, J. E. Ruby; secretary-treas., W. H. Hutchinson. A committee on freight rates was appointed as follows: Geo. Forsyth, L. H. Hartsborn and W. H. Hutchinson. It was decided to hold a banquet in the near future and to carry out such the following committee was appointed: Jos. Maw, A. C. McRae and H. L. Donaldson. A memorial from the Western Retail Implement Dealers' Association was received and considered, and was referred to a special committee for further consideration of the resolutions therein.

John Herron has taken up his residence in Winnipeg, where he will have charge of the management of the Waterloo Mfg. Co.'s business. In connection with the work he will be assisted by G. W. J. Papst, a gentleman who has for some little time been a resident here. The Waterloo people are bound on pushing their business more than ever and have shown their good faith in the future of the West by purchasing land at the corner of Gomez and Point Douglas Ave. On it there will be erected a modern wareroom as soon as the season will permit. This new building will give them greater capacity for business, as it will enable them to carry a larger stock of engines and separators and a full line of parts.

The John Abell Engine and Machine Company, Limited, is now to be the name of a concern that has for years been known to the purchasing public. The new company has just been organized with an extensive capital and good live business men as the power to run the machine. The directorate is composed of men who have had considerable experience as manufacturers, and should be able to show great wisdom in turning out machinery adapted to the requirements of the Canadian West—the great grain-producing country of the world. Mr. Hartshorn, the efficient manager of the new company, is expecting word any day to push ahead under the new order of things, and when such instructions are given it will likely be a "determined push."

J. HANDEL,
Gretna.

Massey-Harris Co.
Verity Plow Co.
Sawyer-Massey Co.

D. A. McLUHAN,
Alexander.

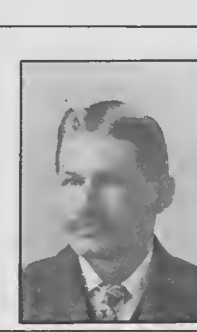
Deering Harvester Co.

T. J. NOBLE,
Carman.

Champion H. M. Co.
The Parlin & Orendorff Co.
McLaughlin Carriage Co.
Speight and Fish Wagons.
Maw-Hancock Disc Plow.

R. C. THOMAS,
Calgary.

Plano Mfg. Co.
Moline Plow Co.
Tudhope Carriage Co.
Fish Bros.' Wagons.

H. E. HAMILTON,
Sidney.

Deering Harvester Co.
Cockshutt Plow Co.
Sylvester Bros. Mfg. Co.
J. B. Armstrong Mfg. Co.
Moline Plow Co.

ALF. COUSINS,
Snowflake.

Plano Mfg. Co.
John Deere Plow Co.
The Fairchild Co.



Territorial Grain Growers.

Owing to the meeting of parliament being somewhat precipitated and the grain situation becoming more acute daily, the Central Territorial Grain Growers' Association decided to call the annual meeting of delegates at an earlier date than first decided on. The meeting was held at Indian Head on the 12th of February and was very largely attended, the President, W. R. Moth-erwell, in the chair.

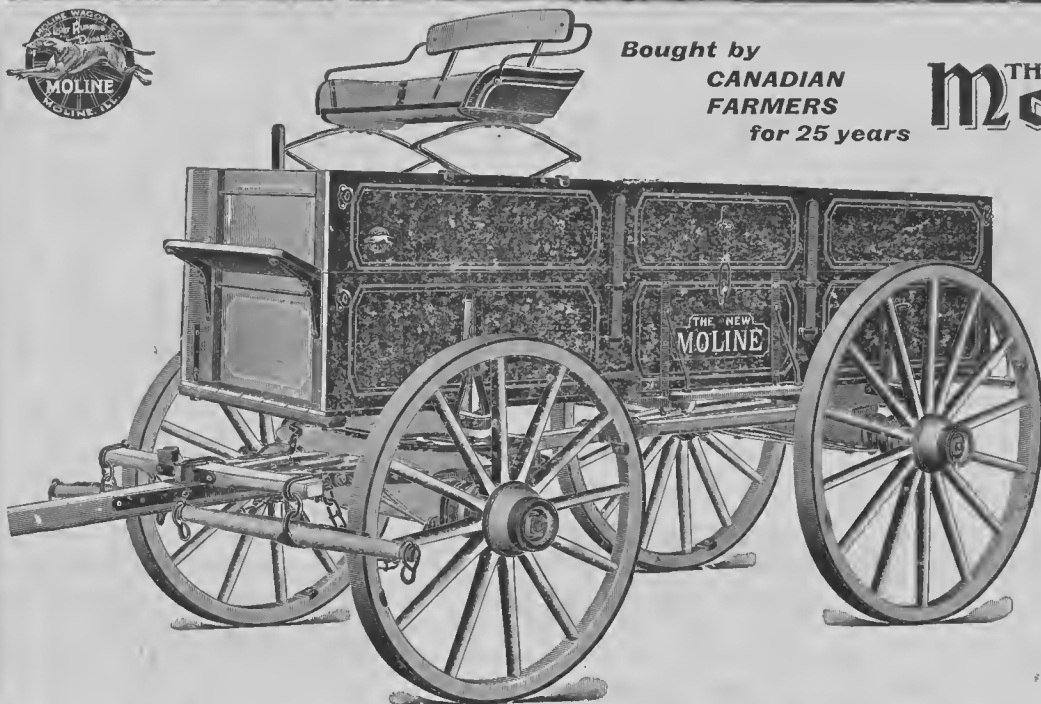
PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

He said that the circumstances which gave such abundant cause for organiza-tion amongst the producers of the Ter-ritories while regrettable in many re-spects, was nevertheless a subject for congratulation. The magnificent crop of last season, to garner which assist-ance had to be imported from all parts of the Dominion, and to transport which had exhausted the resources of Can-ada's national highway, that crop had opened the eyes of the world to our un-rivalled natural advantages. It had also brought the growers of grain to a realization of the necessity for organi-zation, if we are to keep pace with the trend of the times and preserve our rights as citizens. The day has gone by for our remaining scattered, un-banded communities, a tempting bait to the ambitious designs of others. No one can deny that the farmer extracts the wealth from the soil by his indus-try and skill, in conjunction with the forces of nature; and no one can deny that in the past his rights have been ruthlessly trodden upon by dealers and transportation companies. It is a fact that in other branches of agriculture, such as dairy, fruit and stock interests, all have recognized organizations, and it seems strange that grain growers have not before this realized the im-portance of organizing also. Having set the ball rolling, however, let us press onward to that end, that the farm-ers will back up such an organization, for at no time have they been so alive to the necessity of it as they are to-day. Referring to the organization of this as-sociation, it is scarcely six weeks since the first move was made, yet branches have been opened at many of the lead-ing points from Moosomin in the east to Regina in the west, and from Yel-low Grass in the south to Prince Albert in the north, comes the desire for affil-iation and active sympathy. Even from points in Manitoba requests have been received for copies of the constitution, all indicating the unanimous desire on the part of the people to unite. Having as-sisted in organizing several branch asso-ciations, he could testify to the favor with which the movement is being re-ceived, and it only remained for them to prove their usefulness at once in or-der to establish the association perman-ently in the west, and develop it into a powerful factor. He suggested that changes should be made in the Grain Act providing that railways should supply loading platforms within a reason-able time after demand, and that the right should be granted to load cars from vehicles whether there was a plat-form or not. The possibility of secur-ing reforms through the medium of or-ganization was no new doctrine. We see evidence of it everywhere, and there is no good reason why we should not obtain concessions the same as others have done by similar agencies.

The secretary, J. A. Miller, of Indian Head, stated that four agricultural so-cieties had formally affiliated and up to date twelve branch associations. The membership now reached about 500.

The following committees were then formed:—

Credentials — Messrs. Balfour, Osler and Fitzgerald.



Bought by
CANADIAN
FARMERS
for 25 years

THE NEW
Moline

THE MATERIAL

The same good, solid stuff as seed in the old-en times.

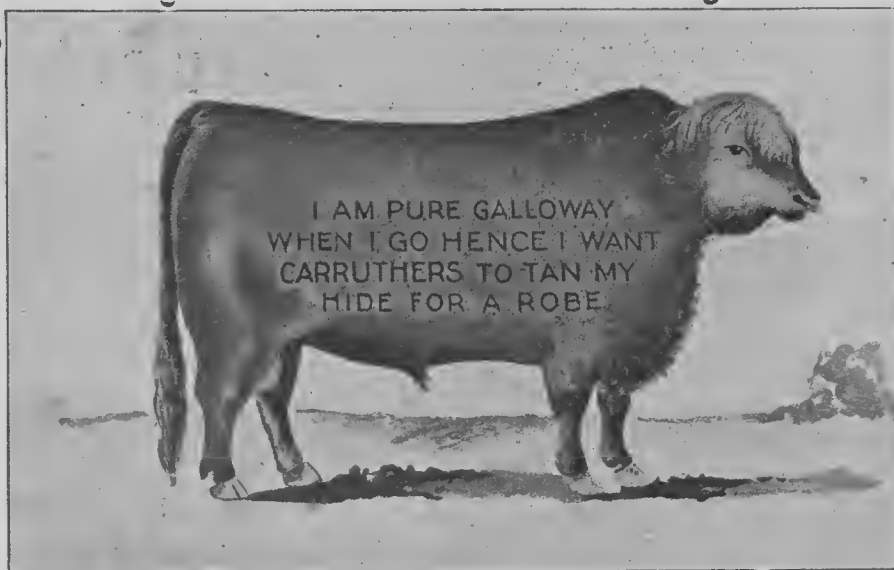
THE CONSTRUCTION

Highest perfec-tion attainable by scientific knowledge and the aid of latest improved ma-chinery, and embodying the greatest number and most valu-able

IMPROVEMENTS
FOR 1902.

The Fairchild Co., Ltd., General Agents, Winnipeg.

The Opinions of a Few of Our Patrons.



We can tan the hide of anything, from an elephant to a flea. We tan cow and horse hides for robes, both moth and water proof, and they will not harden under any circum-stances. Send for our circular, also sample of our work on black cow hide.

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, Man.

Gentlemen,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of robe made by you, and must say I am much pleased with the work done on the same. —Yours truly, HENRY MCGOWAN, Weyburn, Assa.

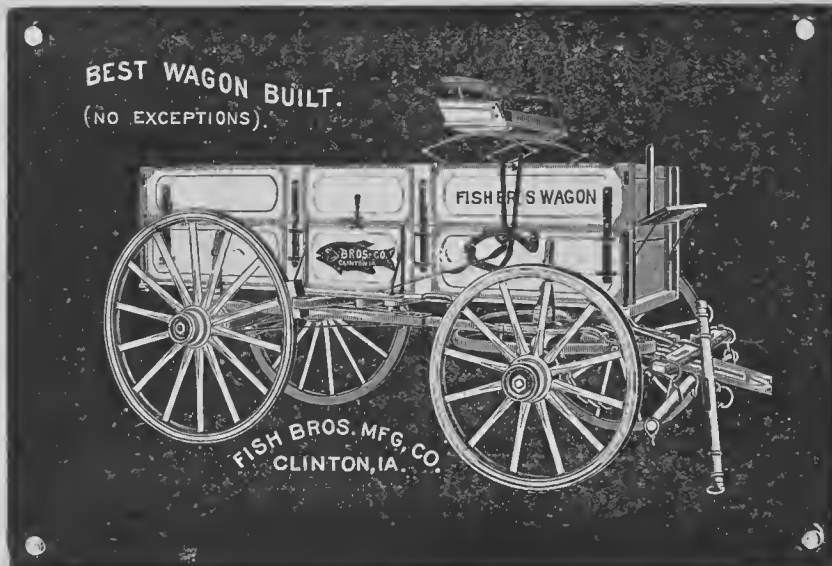
Carruthers & Co., Brandon, Man.
Gentlemen,—The hide which you dressed for me last year is a royal robe, and worth more than twice its cost. I will never buy a store robe after testing your tanning and trimming capabilities.—Yours truly, ALFRED EASON, Marla-polis, Man.

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, Man.
Gentlemen,—I received the Gallo-way hide, sent you for tanning, a few days ago, and am very much pleased with your work. When I sent you this hide several people said I was foolish to send it, as I could not get better work than the Indian tan, and would have to pay more for it. These same people, after seeing the robe, will, no doubt, send you any tanning that they want done, as your work is in no way to be compared with the Indian tan at its best. Am think-ing of getting a white hide tanned if I can get a good skin.—Yours truly, A. C. FORSTER, Virden, Man.

Carruthers & Co., Brandon, Man.
Gentlemen,—The two deer-skins to hand all O.K., and must say I am well pleased with them.—Yours truly, GEO. A. MACHON, Bagot, Man.

CARRUTHERS & CO., BRANDON, Man.

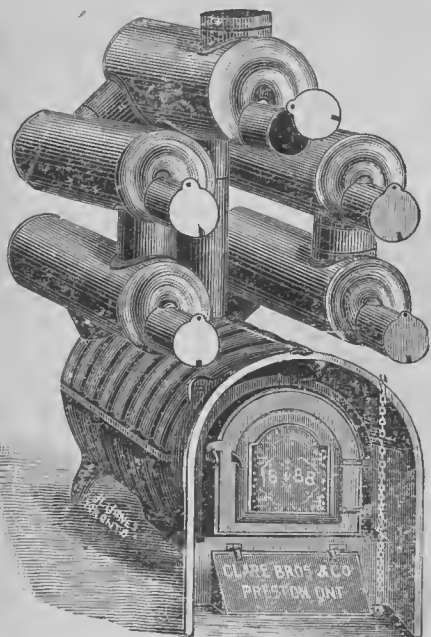
FISH BROTHERS' WAGON.



THE
ONLY WAGON
Made by the Original
and Only Fish Bros.
comes from Clinton, Ia.

It is now, as it always has been, the best wagon on wheels. Don't be bluffed into believing that the original FISH can be furnished from any other source.

JOHNSTON & STEWART
Sole Agents,
WINNIPEG, MAN.



The Hilborn Wood Furnace

Popular Furnaces

The HECLA for Coal and Wood
The MARVEL for Coal
The HILBORN for Wood.

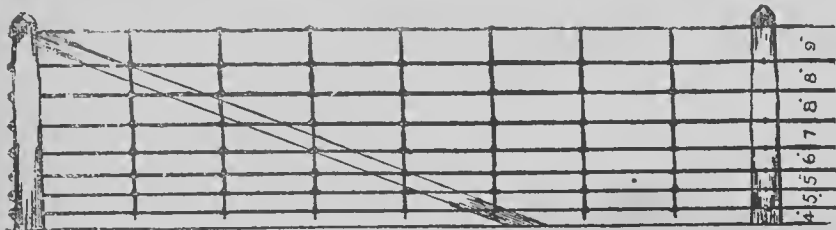
Now is the time to get estimates for
heating your homes for next winter.

Write for Catalogue

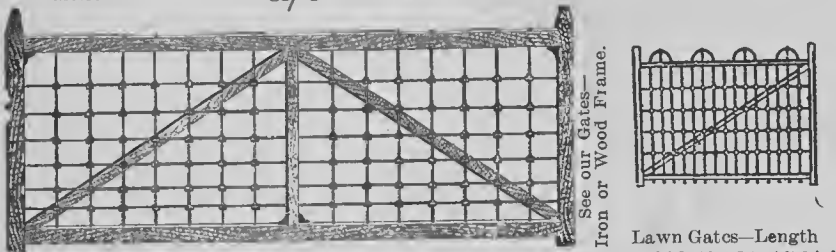
**CLARE BROS. &
CO., WINNIPEG.**

Are you going to **FENCE** this Spring

If so, send us a diagram of your land showing length of each side; gate openings and number of strands desired, and we will be pleased to submit you an estimate as to amount of material required and cost of same.



Made throughout of one kind and size of wire—No. 9 Galvanized Steel. Cheaper than barbed wire. Is easily constructed. Is the strongest, most durable and economical fence on the market. No barbs. No sagging. Posts can be set 33 feet apart. Write now. Don't wait.



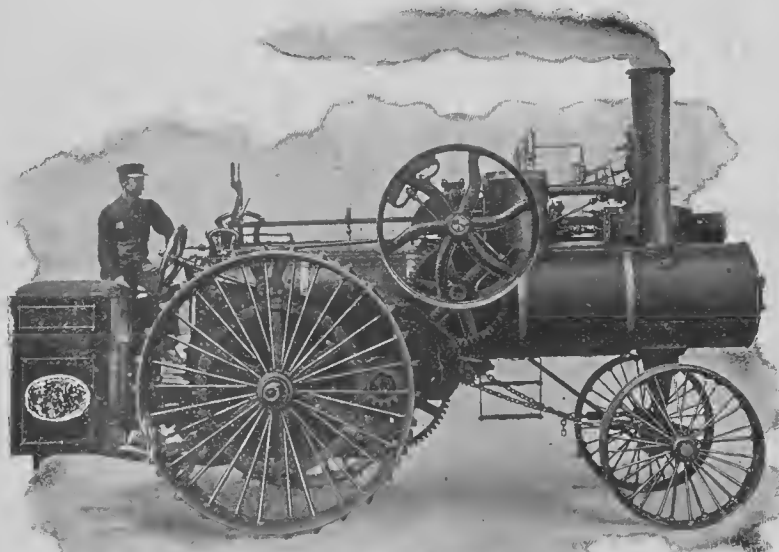
Farm Gates—Length, 8 to 14 ft; height, 4 ft.

Write for catalogue.

Correspondence solicited.

The Manitoba Anchor Wire Fence Co. 124 King St. Winnipeg
P. O. Box 507

Traction and Portable Straw Burning Engines.



16 to 30 H.P. with new patent self-cleaning drive wheel. Speed regulator with 23 speeds and many new features. Send for catalogues of engines, separators and saw mills. Special inducements to farmers' syndicates.

ROBT. BELL, Seaforth, Ont., Canada.

A MILLION FARMERS USE THE JOHN DEERE PLOW

This is no exaggeration. We have positive proof that we make more than one-fourth of all the high grade steel plows made in the U. S. The John Deere Plow has been the standard of quality in American made plows for more than sixty years. Made in all styles, walking and riding. Also Listing Plows, Harrows, Walking and Riding Cultivators, etc. Handsome illustrated book, "From Forge to Farm," free for the asking. Shows how plows are made in the oldest and largest steel plow factory in the world.

DEERE & COMPANY, MOLINE, ILLINOIS.

THE FAIRCHILD CO., General Agents for Manitoba and N.W.T., WINNIPEG, MAN.

Grain Elevators.

Get our prices before closing a deal for complete
outfits of Machinery for Elevators.

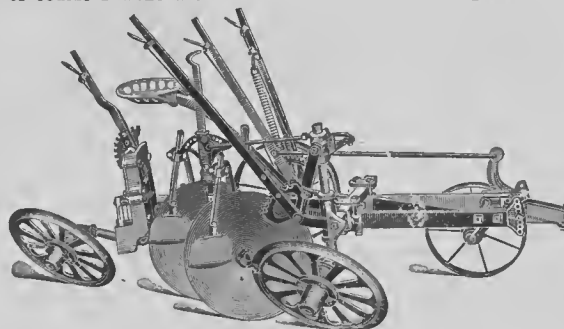
The **Stuart - Arbuthnot**
Machinery Co., Winnipeg.

RESULTS Talk louder than WORDS. Here is what one man did—what any man can do—with a Rock Island Two Disc Gang Plow.

Mr. John Stevens,
Agent Rock Island Plow Co.,
Winnipeg.

Moose Jaw, Oct. 23, 1901.

Dear Sir—I sent the disc plow that I got from you out yesterday on trial, and of course I went with it. We tried it in stubble gumbo land, and it did immense.



We also tried it in breaking (that is, back-setting), and it worked just fine. We went down the centre ridge where the breaking had been thrown together, plowing it 6 inches deep and turned it just fine, and it never offered to raise out of the ground. This is the kind of plowing where other disc plows that I have seen working fail. It also seemed very light in draft. We had four horses

on it, weighing about 1,100 each, plowing on rounds 2 miles long. The party who was driving it was delighted with it. He made the remark to me when we were starting plowing that if this plow would work in this ground my fortune was made. He had tried another make of disc plow in the same kind of ground, and when it came to a grass spot the hind end would slew out of the furrow, and our plow turned everything it came to, so you can figure on selling me some disc plows next season if all is well.

Wishing you every success, yours truly,

(Signed) F. J. G.

The Rock Island Disc Plow has been in successful use in the States for many years. Don't you want a circular?

JOHN STEVENS, General Agent, WINNIPEG.

Rock Island Plow Co., Manufacturers, Rock Island, Illinois, U.S.



Works on either standing timber or stumps. Will pull an ordinary Grub in 1 1/2 minutes. Makes a clean sweep of Two Acres at a Sitting. A man, a boy and a horse can operate it. No heavy chains or rods to handle. The crop on a few acres the first year will pay for the Machine. Send postal card for illustrated Catalogue, giving price, terms and testimonials. **MILNE MFG. CO., 885 8th St., Monmouth, Ill.** Address Milne Bros. for Shetland Pony Catalogue.)

Resolutions—Messrs. Snow, Dayman, Livingstone, Brown, Darrel, Phin, Ellis and Geo. Brown.

Constitution and Finance — Messrs. Lang, Snow and Spring-Rice.

Mr. Snow, of Wolseley, being called upon, said that if the organization was to be a success it must gain strength and membership. It was easy to pass resolutions, but if they were not backed up by a strong representative membership they would not be respected. He thought the association had every chance of success.

Mr. Motherwell, speaking for the Indian Head district, said his experience had been most gratifying, and the people were prepared to back up any scheme for relief. The success so far was only an indication of what it would be in the future. An organizer was necessary to cover the whole country and arouse the people. He was pleased to note that the association was to receive every assistance from the North-west Government, which would defray a portion of the expense of organization.

G. W. Brown, M.L.A., of Regina, had no hesitation in stating that the farmers in his district felt that the time had come when some organization was necessary to obtain compliance with the demands of the grain growers. To accomplish results they would have to unite for a specific purpose. In the past the difficulty with farmers' organizations had been that too much was attempted. While the people were ripe for this movement they had different ideas as to what the association ought to do. He considered a first-class organizer as the first essential. Some thought the work should be in the direction of building elevators; others looked to legislation for relief, while others thought our present laws should be improved and enforced. His idea was to have a definite object in view, and if the organization is pushed it would be able to show results which would draw the people to it and have the railway corporations making friends with its members the same as they do with the grain dealers. The only reason the farmers are without influence is that they are slow in organizing, but there is no reason why the railways should not be as friendly to the farmers as they are to the middle men. Let them not try to accomplish too much. That was the rock which wrecked many otherwise good institutions in the past.

Mr. Darrel, Moose Jaw, thought a change in the grading of wheat and more freedom for the inspectors was what was wanted. He also advocated the option of being able to ship in 1,000-bushel lots, with the identity of the shipment to be retained until it reached Fort William. The objects of the association might not be reached in a year, but they were bound to come in the end.

Mr. Spring-Rice, Pense, thought if a good fighting platform could be set forth, success would be assured. Some systematic effort should be made to lay before the public the objects to be attained.

Mr. Phin, Moosomin, was very enthusiastic and assured the meeting that the idea had caught like wild-fire in his district, and the grain growers thought the association was just what was wanted.

Mr. Osler, Ellisboro, said that a movement to build a farmers' elevator had already resulted from the formation of his local branch. He thought a system of farmers' elevators could be worked out to success.

Mr. Brown, Spy Hill, strongly urged every farmer to back up the idea if good results could be shown. Some people, who were strong on the "patron movement," were suspicious of people getting into the organization who would destroy it.

Mr. Gibson, Wolseley, had no fears for the success of the association if individual grievances of farmers were not given too much prominence and it worked for the general interests. He had urged people to join it because it only cost \$1 per year, and farmers would

lose that much in a second on a load of wheat and think nothing of it.

Mr. Shaw, Kenlis, said that the value and necessity for organization and co-operation was obvious. In Ontario cheese factories hired salesmen to sell cheese, and the grain growers here should do the same. Selling grain on the market costs a cent a bushel, but a member of the exchange could sell it for a quarter of a cent. He thought the farmers should take every cent there was in it, and as soon as we could show results the membership would come in thousands.

A letter was read from the Territorial Department of Agriculture agreeing to assist in the expense of sending out speakers to organize branch associations throughout the country.

HON. MR. BULYEA.

Hon. Mr. Bulyea, Commissioner of Agriculture, was the next speaker. He commented upon the unanimity prevailing, and stated that the wealth producers should certainly get all the advantages from their labor, and some system of organization was the solution of the difficulty. His department has estimated the wheat production of the Territories at twelve and three-quarter millions, so that the farmers were losing \$127,000 for every cent less they received per bushel of wheat than they were entitled to. It could not be denied that there were exceptional circumstances this year which might not occur again to depreciate values. At the same time grain growers should organize for possible contingencies. We are going to have a larger immigration and a better class of people than ever before. The bulk of them are coming from the south, and they will be a class of men financially able to start work and farm on a large scale, something that many farmers were unable to do some years ago. Considering these matters, we are safe in saying, no matter what plans the railways make to increase their facilities, it will be difficult for them to cope with the situation. Mr. Bulyea felt convinced that in two years we would have double the acreage of wheat we had this year, and if we happened to have a yield such as this past season's, the situation would be an impossible one. In reference to the department assisting the organization, the matter was carefully considered, and he had concluded that it would be a mistake to limit the time of representatives from the association to the extent that would be necessary at the ordinary farmers' institute meeting. The better plan would be to hold separate meetings to organize the grain growers, and consider that subject by itself, and the department would assist, provided some systematic series of meetings was adopted. He believed an organization of this kind would materially assist the farmers. He strongly favored farmers' elevators. Two elevators had been burned at Indian Head and the owners had declined to rebuild them, as they said it was too hot a market because of the farmers' elevator that was here. The farmers had realized more for their grain for that reason. But could anything be done to assist in the present emergency?

His department was working with the Winnipeg grain board to find an outlet for the wheat. A great many settlers are coming into Northern Alberta over the Soo line, and the cars are going back empty. He could not see why some pressure could not be brought upon the C. P. R. to make a rate to allow shipments of wheat over that line to Duluth. Mr. Bulyea contended that there is now available storage there for ten million bushels. This would relieve the blockade considerably. The rate from Weyburn by the Soo line to Fort

FOR OVER SIXTY YEARS.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for over 60 years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain; cures wind colic and is the best remedy for Diarrhoea. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind. (Adv.)

Maber's Guessing Contest.

Free A Ladies' Bicycle or High-Grade Sewing Machine Free

Our Waists are better garments for the money than you can get elsewhere for anything like the price. They are stylishly cut and carefully made. We have sold many hundreds during the past few weeks and are constantly receiving testimonials as to their high grade. This is what one lady writes:—

The F. O. Maber Co.,
Winnipeg.

Waskada, March 1st, 1902.

Dear Sirs:—

I received the waists a week ago and am greatly pleased with them. I think they are excellent for the money. They are better than I hoped they would be.

Yours truly,

(Sd.) LEVINA SWEET.

To introduce these Waists—which you will find illustrated upon another page in this paper—and which we wish to sell to every lady in the country—we offer a Ladies' Bicycle, or High Grade Sewing Machine, to the lady guessing nearest to the number of waists which we sell between the 10th of March and the 25th of April, inclusive.

CONDITIONS.

With every order for a Waist, the purchaser is entitled to one guess. The price of the Waist must accompany the order. On the 26th of April a disinterested party will examine the records of number guessed by each individual, and will award the prize to the one who has guessed the actual number of Waists sold by us, or the number nearest to such. The lady winning the prize can have the bicycle or the sewing machine, whichever is preferred. PARTICULARS OF THIS, WITH THE NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE WINNER, will be announced in this paper.

The publishers of The Nor'-West Farmer guarantee the genuineness of this contest.

THE BIOCYCLE.

This is a high grade, new model Bicycle of most perfect construction. It is made by one of the best makers in America. The frame is strong and durable, the connections of the finest steel forgings and stampings; handsomely finished. The wheels are of the highest grade, 28-inch, fitted with genuine Hercules spokes, full finished, the very best air-seasoned rock elm rims are used; fine large tubular hubs, made from bar steel, heavily nickel plated; bearings from tool steel, hardened in oil, accurately trued to gauge; sprockets are made from selected forging, heavily nickel plated in a variety of handsome patterns.

THE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine is of the highest grade mechanical construction, beautiful in design, and will do work equal in every respect to that turned out by machines sold at \$100. It has a neat, strong head, self-threading shuttle and improved automatic bobbin winder. A complete set of attachments is included. A full description of this sewing machine, with colored plate, will be sent on application.

ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED.

Our Waist Factory is capable of turning out satisfactory garments with great rapidity, and we can promise our patrons promptness in the execution of orders. Better order to-day.

The F. O. Maber Co'y, Ltd., Winnipeg

Western Canada's Exclusive Mail Order House.

We are builders of

Grain Seeding Machinery

EXCLUSIVELY.



Write for free descriptive catalogue.

NOTE
CLOSE
MESH
AT
BOTTOM

Page Acme Poultry Netting

is close meshed at bottom and does not require rail or board support at edges, having strong straight wire (No. 12 gauge) at top, bottom and in centre, cannot sag and is easy to erect. The "Page Acme" netting is of neat appearance, very durable and cheap. We also make farm and ornamental fence, gates, nails and staples. The name of Page is your guarantee of quality.

The Page Wire Fence Co., Limited, Walkerville, Ont. 5

ROSS & ROSS, General Agents, Box 633, Winnipeg, Man.

STEEL AIR RIFLE

Given for selling only 1 doz. large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c each. Each package contains 42 newest and most fragrant large flowering varieties in all colors. They are everybody's favorite flower. This Rifle is of the best make and model, with nickel barrel, trigger guard and side plates. It has improved globe sights, pistol grip and walnut stock, and shoots with terrific force and perfect accuracy. Write for seeds. Sell them, return the money, and receive this splendid Rifle. The season for selling seeds is short, so order at once.

Our Sweet Pea packages sell themselves. **PRIZE SEED CO., BOX 813, TORONTO.**

FREE

William is exactly the same rate that you get here; and he could not see why wheat could not be carried to Moose Jaw and down over the Soo line to Duluth at the same rate that we are now paying for it to Fort William. Representations are now being made to the C. P. R. for that special rate. At present the rate from Moose Jaw to Duluth is thirty cents—a prohibitive rate. If the present representations are backed up by wheat growers from Moosomin to Moose Jaw, the C. P. R. would no doubt hesitate before refusing to meet their wishes. He did not believe the officials at Montreal knew that from Wolsley to Balgonie the farmers have had to build from 200 to 300 store-houses, which are now filled to overflowing. It was surely in the interests of that railway that this great quantity should be shipped out, because a great deal of their land is being bought up by people who owned this stored wheat, and unless it is carried out of the country the "tough" portion of it will spoil and entail great loss upon the people who are owing for this land. He therefore asked the meeting to strengthen the hands of the government in endeavoring to press the matter upon the railway authorities. Unfortunately the railway had thirteen million bushels last year and sixty millions this year to carry out of the country, but that did not justify the assistant general manager in the position which he took at Winnipeg the other day when he said that the business was done for the season, that all the elevator capacity was exhausted and that they would not carry to any other elevator unless they had the whole haul. There is a new elevator of the Canadian Northern railway at Port Arthur, and the C. P. R. had been requested to deliver wheat at Winnipeg, whence it could be taken over the Canadian Northern and stored at Port Arthur. The C.P.R. said no, they were willing to deliver wheat at Port Arthur, but it must be over their own line. That was not a proper position for a great corporation to take. If they had the storage capacity there nothing could be said, but they should not refuse to allow it to be taken to the Canadian Northern elevator, if they had not. Then the reason they won't carry it over the Soo line is because they don't get enough out of it. The speaker did not desire to take any unreasonable attitude as regards the railway corporation. They had been brought face to face with a very trying problem and had failed to solve it successfully. If the resources at their command were not sufficient to relieve the situation it was their plain duty to call in the assistance of other roads, even at a financial sacrifice, and if they desisted from doing so, popular opinion, which was a powerful factor and which no railroad could afford to ignore, would compel them to do so.

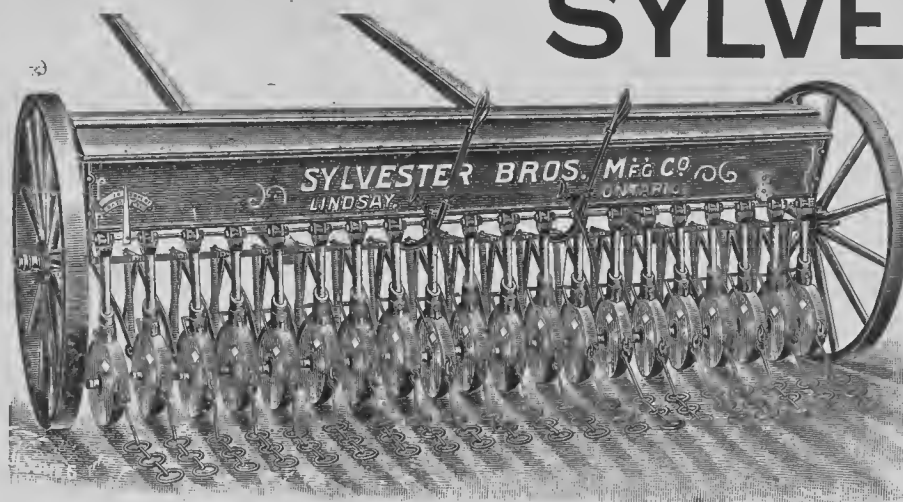
The meeting was then adjourned until the afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

After re-assembling, a motion by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Snow, was submitted to the effect that section 42 of the Grain Act be amended to empower the warehouse commissioner to compel all railway companies to erect every loading platform approved of by said commissioner, within thirty days after said approval is given, and in default the commissioner shall have power to impose penalties on such defaulting railway and collect same through the courts; and that this amendment come into force on May 1st, 1902, and that the height of such platform be level with the floor of the car. Carried.

A motion by Mr. Darrell, of Moose Jaw, respecting a proposed amendment to the Inspection Act compelling the grading of wheat on a basis of milling values, was defeated after considerable discussion.

Mr. Motherwell moved, seconded by Mr. Lang, That railway companies be compelled to provide farmers with cars to be loaded direct from vehicles at all stations, irrespective of there being an elevator, warehouse, or loading platform at such station or not, and that



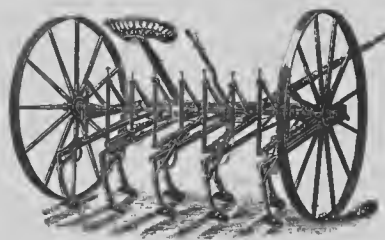
SYLVESTER

Leads Them all
in
Seeding and
Cultivating
Machinery.

Call on their agent in your town, and examine their machinery for coming season before purchasing elsewhere. Their Disc Drills have advantages and improvements over any other.

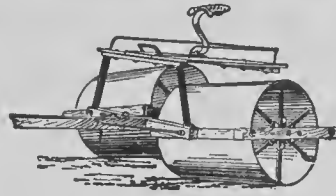
Manufacturers of the celebrated
Monitor Shoe Drill,
Hoe Drills

single or combined with the best Cultivator for summer fallow on the continent. Guaranteed to give good satisfaction.



The Sylvester Cultivator

Has no equal. Guaranteed to work in any land you can plow without choking.



Dale Pivoted Land Roller
Best and Cheapest Land Roller
in the world.

DIAMOND HARROWS.
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The
Sylvester Improved
Hoe Drill and Cultivator
Combined.

Two First Class Machines in one

SYLVESTER BROS. MANUFACTURING CO., LINDSAY, ONT.

Branch Office: BRANDON, MANITOBA.

Buy your Fencing and Gates direct from the Manufacturer. Write for catalogue and prices.

OSHAWA WIRE FENCE CO., Ltd.

Oshawa, Ont.



10 SHIRT BOSOMS IN ONE

A great saver of laundry bills. The Chinaman will have to go when these shirt bosoms get well known. You can have a different shirt for every day in the week and three to spare. The bosoms are all different, bright pink, red, blue, stripes, polka dots, etc., in all latest patterns. We send 10 bosoms complete for only 15c., postpaid. THE MAIL ORDER SUPPLY CO., Box 311, Toronto.

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

Happiness in Strength

NATURE'S REMEDY

FREE TRIAL

It is every man's duty to really BE a man. Why? Because there is no excuse for weakness. Folly during boyhood leaves its marks in nervousness, drains, impotency, lame-back, varicocele, shrinkage of parts, etc. But what of it? Sitting in a draft is a folly productive of a cold, but you assist Nature and recover. It doesn't last forever. That's what you want to do for your weakness, my friend. Assist Nature. It's a duty you owe yourself and your family. The only natural aid is Electricity, not drugs. Every honest doctor says as much. That's because Electricity is Strength itself.

The Dr. Sanden Herculex Electric Belt

(1902 Model) gives you the current in the only practical way, because it is worn comfortably about the waist all night while you sleep. It sends a gentle, warming stream of new life for six or eight hours through the weakened parts. Benefits to back and nerves at once. This claim is based on my thirty years' practice. To prove my own faith I, therefore, hereby agree to deliver to any suffering man or woman in any part of the world, one of these famous Electric Belts, on **Absolute Free Trial for 60 Days**; not one penny in advance or on deposit. Either call personally or write, giving a few symptoms. I will then fix Belt for your use and arrange to deliver it to you free. Worn by women as well for rheumatism, etc. Upon request I send my two books together with symptom blanks free in plain sealed envelope. One book on disease in general, describes my Herculex Electric Belt. The other "Strength" is for men only. No charge for advice at office or by mail. There is but one best electric belt. Write or call before purchasing elsewhere.

DR. D. L. SANDEN, 140 Yonge St., (Corner Temperance Street, Entrance on Temperance St.) Toronto, Ont.

Office Hours: 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Saturday Evenings Until 9.



this amendment come into force May 1st, 1902.

In speaking to the motion, the mover stated that the loading platforms might only accommodate three cars at a time, which would be insufficient in case a number of farmers were shipping at the same time. In the past the farmers had the right to load cars along the tracks, but this privilege was now withheld and no loading could be done except from platforms, warehouses and elevators. It was a question if the companies had a right to withhold that privilege, but they were doing it just the same.

The motion was put to the meeting and carried.

Mr. Brown moved, seconded by Mr. Snow, That the Grain Act be amended by the addition of a clause that it shall be the duty of a railway agent, when there is a shortage of cars, to apportion the available cars in the order in which they are applied for, and that in case such cars are misappropriated by applicants not entitled to them, that the penalties of the Act be enforced against such parties. Carried.

Mr. Phin moved, seconded by Mr. Livingstone, That whereas the farmers have not been able to market their wheat because of the C. P. R.'s refusal to furnish cars for that purpose; and whereas, there is still remaining in the farmers' hands one-half of the grain grown during the past season; and whereas, a large quantity of wheat has been sold to the elevator and milling companies at a price lower than its value, caused by the companies stating that they have only bins to receive wheat of the lower grade, and owing to this the farmers have been forced to take from 7 to 9 cents per bushel less than the value of their wheat at Fort William; and whereas, there is now an elevator at Port Arthur ready to receive wheat, and also plenty of elevator space at Duluth; and whereas, it is a well known fact that the C. P. R. have not at present the motive power sufficient to handle the business of the country. Therefore, be it resolved, that the C. P. R. be requested to furnish cars sufficient to forward grain as it is offered, and the shipper be allowed to ship to Winnipeg, thence by the Canadian Northern to its elevator at Port Arthur; and also to ship to Duluth over the Soo line, at a rate of freight charged the farmer to Fort William, and that copies of this resolution be forwarded to the superintendent of the C. P. R. at Winnipeg and to the Department of Inland Revenue at Ottawa.

The mover informed the meeting that the Grain Exchange had taken up this matter with the officials of the C. P. R., and the object of the resolution was to bring public opinion to bear on the railway company, which was inactive, playing a dog-in-the-manger game. The C. P. R. was not able to move the grain themselves and would not allow anyone else to do it.

In the opinion of the Hon. Mr. Bul-yea this was the most important resolution to come before the meeting, because it implied relief from the blockade immediately. If an arrangement such as this is not carried out, there will be no wheat moved until May. If the C. P. R. could be urged to agree to this reasonable proposition, cars could be got here almost immediately. The speaker stated that many cars were now going over the Soo line empty, and there was no reason in the world why the company should maintain this policy, and say, unless we get full rates on the wheat crop this year, we won't allow it to go out. Nobody would blame the railway if they were in a position to carry the grain out, for retaining the lion's share of the freight earnings, but when you find the assistant to the general manager of the company saying that their elevators are closed and their operations discontinued, it was time pressure was brought to bear upon them to compel them to allow the grain to be sent over other roads. A glance at the map would show that the distance from Moose Jaw to Duluth is less than from the same point to Fort William. Yet we find the C. P. R. refusing to meet the reasonable request to make the same

rate to Duluth as they do to Fort William. He did not think the resolution could be made too strong. He knew that pressure was being brought to bear by the Winnipeg Board of Trade and

the grain men were just as anxious about it. If the resolution be passed, and if this meeting could help in getting the wheat shipped out of the country, it would be unnecessary forever

afterwards to apologize for the existence of the association.

After considerable discussion, in which Messrs. G. W. Brown, Shaw and others took part, the motion was carried, and

Ladies' Waists.

Unquestionably the greatest collection of Waist bargains ever offered to the ladies of Canada, Every garment thoroughly well made, and of any of the materials following, just as you prefer:

Sateens, good quality, black, navy, cardinal, pink or sky.

Ginghams, pretty patterns, pink or blue checks.

Chambrays, plain colors, pink, light blue, or heliotrope.

White Lawn, good quality.

Please add 9c for postage on each waist.



When ordering please give Bust, Waist and Collar Measurements.

No. 831. Tucked over shoulders and down the back, buttons down the front, as illustration, and on cuffs and collar. 98c.

No. 832. Box pleats, yoke and three pleats each side down back. Two rows of buttons down the front. An exceedingly dainty waist and very popular. 98c.

No. 833. Double pleated down front and back. Neat and attractive. 98c.

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No. 835. Three sets of pleating down front, pleated back. A dainty waist at a very low price. 98c.

No. 836. With centre front fullness, tucked lengthwise and bunched to give a full vest effect, tucked back and sleeves, straps over shoulders and down front. 98c.

No. 837. Tucked front and back, as illustration. 98c.

No. 838. With tucks, arranged box plaits, three in front and two at back. Very neat. 98c.

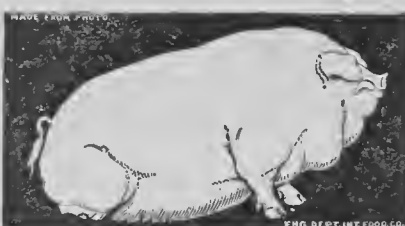
No. 839. Tucked yoke, back and front, fastened at front. 98c.

The F. O. Maber Co., Limited, Winnipeg.

WESTERN CANADA'S EXCLUSIVE MAIL ORDER HOUSE.

LARGEST HOG IN THE WORLD

WEIGHT 1621 LBS.



The Poland-China hog called "Old Tom" was raised in Minnesota and was exhibited at Minnesota State Fair in 1897. He made a Big Gain by eating "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD." "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" causes Hogs, Cattle, Horses and Sheep to grow very rapidly and makes them Big, Fat and Healthy. Is used and strongly endorsed by over 500,000 Farmers. It is sold on a Spot Cash Guarantee to Refund Your Money in any case of failure by over 50,000 Dealers. It will make you extra money in Growing, Fattening or Milking. Owing to its blood purifying and stimulating tonic effect it Cures or Prevents Disease. It is a safe vegetable medicinal preparation to be fed in small sized feeds in connection with the regular grain. It fattens Stock in 30 to 60 Days less time, because it aids Digestion and Assimilation. In this way it saves a large amount of Grain. The use of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" only costs 3 FEEDS for ONE CENT. Ask your dealer for it and refuse any of the many substitutes or imitations. It always pays to feed the best. "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" is endorsed by over 100 leading Farm Papers.

A \$3000.00 STOCK BOOK FREE

MAILED TO EVERY READER OF THIS PAPER.

This Book Contains 183 Large Colored Engravings of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, etc., and of this Hog. It costs \$3000 to have our Artists and Engravers make them. It contains a finely illustrated Veterinary Department that will save you Hundreds of Dollars. Gives description and history of the Breeds of Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs and Poultry.

THIS BOOK FREE, Postage Prepaid, If You Write Us a Postal Card and Answer 3 Questions:

1st—Name this Paper. 2nd—How much stock have you? 3rd—Did you ever use "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" for Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Colts, Calves, Lambs or Pigs. The Editor of this Paper will tell you that you ought to have a copy of our finely illustrated Book for reference. The information is practical and the book is Absolutely Free. We will give you \$14.00 worth of "INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD" if Book is not exactly as represented. We Won the Highest Medal at Paris in 1900. Answer the 3 Questions and write Us At Once for Book.

Largest Stock Food Factory in the World.
Capital Paid in \$1,000,000.00

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD CO.,
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN., U. S. A.

3 FEEDS FOR ONE CENT

DEALERS SELL THESE
ON A "SPOT CASH"
GUARANTEE

INTERNATIONAL STOCK FOOD.
INTERNATIONAL POULTRY FOOD.
INTERNATIONAL LOUSE KILLER.

INTERNATIONAL WORM POWDER.
INTERNATIONAL COLIC CURE.
INTERNATIONAL HARNESS SOAP.

INTERNATIONAL GALL CURE.
INTERNATIONAL HEAVE CURE.
SILVER PINE HEALING OIL, ETC.

Messrs. Bulyca, Brown, Snow and the chairman were appointed a committee to draft a statement to submit to the C. P. R. and to lay before the government. Messrs. Bulyca and Snow were appointed a deputation to go to Winnipeg and urge the matter on the attention of the railway company.

A motion was then put before the meeting by Mr. Snow, seconded by Mr. Darrell, that in view of the high standard of western wheat and the suspicion which lurks in the popular mind that our wheat did not reach the final market intact, that a commission be appointed to inquire into the matter and suggest precautionary measures; in fact, that the wheat grower be protected to the same extent as the fruit grower and the dairyman.

Mr. Motherwell moved, seconded by Mr. Spring-Rice, that to facilitate the carrying out of the foregoing resolution and to come into touch with the British consumer, the Department of Agriculture of the Dominion be requested to secure 500-bushel lots of No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern and No. 2 northern, sacked and shipped and put on the English market for the purpose of comparison in quality, price, etc., with similar grades of Manitoba wheat shipped through the ordinary channels of commerce, and for the further purpose of securing the impartial report of the British millers on the merits of such comparisons. Both motions were unanimously carried.

EVENING SESSION.

After the meeting was called to order for the evening session, Mr. Snow moved, seconded by Mr. Phin, that a change in the law be asked for to provide for the posting up in all elevators of the daily prices of wheat at Duluth and Fort William, as a guide to grain growers regarding the markets.

Mr. Balfour then introduced a motion urging extension of the great North-west Central railway to Loon Lake. Carried.

The offer of the Territorial Department of Agriculture to assist in the expense of organizing branch associations was accepted, and a systematic series of meetings will be submitted to the department for approval.

Mr. Ellis moved, seconded by Mr. Lang, that this association, recognizing the great importance of farmers' elevators and the proper building and operating of the same, recommend an executive to appoint a man to advise and assist in the building of such elevators; and they advise all farmers to associate themselves with the Manitoba and Northwest Farmers' Elevator Companies' Association. Carried.

Moved by Mr. Motherwell, seconded by Mr. Miller, that as the transportation facilities of the Territories have not kept pace with the progress of the country, resulting in a standstill in the movement of grain, this meeting is of the opinion that full provincial power to build railways would be helpful towards preventing the recurrence of the disastrous condition of affairs now existing. Carried.

The election of officers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows: President, W. R. Motherwell, Abernethy; vice-president, M. Snow, Wolseley; second vice-president, G. W. Brown, M. L. A., Regina. Executive committee, R. J. Phin, Moosomin; J. Darrell, Moose Jaw; J. A. Brown, Spy Hill; W. P. Osler, Summerberry; G. Spring-Rice, Pense; P. Dayman, Abernethy.

A motion was brought before the meeting to the effect that the next annual meeting of the association be held at Indian Head, which was duly carried.

At a subsequent meeting of the directors, J. A. Miller, of Indian Head, was elected secretary-treasurer and managing director.

"The D. & L." Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil taken in cases of general debility and loss of appetite, is sure to give the best results. It restores health and renews vitality. Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd., manufacturers. (Adv't.)

NEW WAVERLEY OATS

\$100^{.00} CASH

HOW MANY GRAINS IN THE WAVERLEY OAT HEAD?

FAMOUS WAVERLEY WHITE OATS

FROM EUROPE.
GIVES
ASTONISHING
RETURNS
GROWN IN
CANADA.



WE believe more new varieties of Oats have been placed before the public than any other kind of seed grain. Many heavy crops have been introduced of late, but on first trial they are rejected on account of thick, coarse hulls or poor, weak straw, if for nothing else. When, therefore, we state that in addition to the Waverley yielding immense crops, it is also thin in the hull and has a clear, bright amber colored straw, which stands upright in almost all kinds of weather, we are sure we have said enough to enlist the attention of farmers everywhere. Our crops have satisfied us that it is wonderfully adapted to both the soil and climate of this country. Waverley is ready to harvest about the same time as other sorts, and is the heaviest weight oat we have ever seen, while the hull is quite fine and light. The kernels are so unusually sweet, large and meaty as to appear like mammoth rye grains. The most distinctive feature of the NEW WAVERLEY is its producing three grains in a spikelet, whereas most all other varieties produce but two. Of immense storing qualities, WAVERLEY gives great promise of becoming the leading oat for Canada, and we predict an enormous sale as soon as its merits become known.

PRICES FOR 1902: Pound 30c.; 3 pounds 75c., by mail post-paid; peck 60c.; half-bushel \$1; bushel \$1.60; 5 bushels \$7.50. PRICES by peck, half bush. and bush. do not include express or freight charges nor bags. BAGS—Cotton, each 18c.; Linen, each 10c.

\$100^{.00} In Cash Prizes.

A Unique Competition.

How Many Grains IN THE Waverley Oat Head?

The accompanying illustration is an exact engraving from photograph of a head of the new Waverley Oats grown by us the past season, and we offer below special inducements to purchasers.

SPECIAL—TO CUSTOMERS OR PURCHASERS OF ONE POUND OR MORE WAVERLEY OATS

who estimate (count or calculate) as per conditions below, the nearest number of grains in the head as illustrated, we offer the following Cash Prizes, which are given as an inducement to aid and assist in the production and cultivation of a better and more superior variety of oats than has heretofore been known in this country.

1st Prize, \$15.00; 2nd Prize, 10.00; 3rd Prize, \$5.00.
Next Ten—Each, \$2.00; Next Fifty—Each, \$1.00.

The Cash Prizes are given subject to the following conditions:

- A—Every purchaser or customer who purchases one pound or more can send in an estimate (count or calculation).
- B—No customer is compelled to estimate.
- C—The nearest estimate to the exact number of grains in the head to receive First Prize.
- D—Should two or more persons estimate the same number the two or more prizes will be equally divided.
- E—No estimates will be received after May 31st, 1902.
- F—All estimates to accompany orders for Oats and to be sent by mail.
- G—No employee nor person who has any connection with our establishment can estimate.
- H—Only one estimate will be received from each customer or purchaser.
- J—Positively no questions will be answered.
- K—No estimate will be recognized unless on separate sheet from order.
- L—A full list of the PRIZE WINNERS will be published June 1st, 1902.

CUT THIS OUT

Name.....
Post Office.....
Province.....
Estimate..... Grains.

ADDRESS
ALL ORDERS:

WM. RENNIE, Adelaide and Jarvis Streets, TORONTO

REMIT CASH
WITH ORDER.

*Sixty five million bushels of Wheat grown
and over two million packages of Blue
Ribbon Tea sold in 1901—
How is that for the Great North West!*

When writing Advertisers always mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

Using the Traction Engine on the Plow.

In our issue of Nov. 20 last we gave a short description of the way in which Fred. W. Green, Moose Jaw, utilized his threshing engine for plowing purposes. We are in this issue able to present an engraving made from a photo of Mr. Green's outfit, taken while at work. Since our article appeared the owner has received so many enquiries on the matter that, in sending in the photo, he also sends us the following valuable letter for publication:—

"I am receiving so many enquiries about my arrangement for plowing by steam that I have thought best to send a picture of it along with a short statement in reference to it for publication. This, as you see by the photo, is just a temporary affair and was put together at home to see what could be done with an ordinary thrasher's traction engine. This one is a J. I. Case of 25-horse power. You will see I put a short tongue in the engine and put a strong staple around the end of it and slipped it in the front running gear of a wagon, putting a seat on the short tongue for a driver to sit upon, and hitched four good strong horses to it. This, I thought, would give me about 30 horse power and the driver of the horses would at the same time steer the engine. This works splendidly; the horses draw-

boards on back to keep the wind from blowing too strongly into the furnace when the door was open; those posts are to carry the piece of canvas to keep the sun off the engineer.

"It was too late in the season (near haying time) when I got the plows, and owing to the fact that the season for breaking was over and other work was crowding us, I did not get much done; but I broke about 170 acres, and I am pleased with the result of my experiment. I am arranging to go into it more fully this year. Of course, I shall improve considerably upon the one in the picture. I think anyone having a 25-horse power engine, or one heavier, can utilize it advantageously for plowing. Of course, the more expert the operators are the more and better work will be done.

"The cost per day is about as follows: Engineer, \$2.50; man to manage plows, \$1.50; team of ponies and man to drive, \$2.50; team and man to haul water and coal, \$3.00; coal, \$5.00; oil, etc., \$1.00; total, \$15.50. In ten hours they will break 15 acres. If the ground were lighter than mine the same engine and men would do 25% more, as the fourth plow could just as easily be hauled. This would make twenty acres in the same time.

When writing advertisers, please mention The Nor'-West Farmer.

SUNLIGHT SOAP

One woman with Sunlight Soap will do better work than Two will with impure soap.

REDUCES EXPENSE

Ask for the Octagon Bar.

If your grocer cannot supply, write to LEVER BROTHERS LIMITED, Toronto, sending his name and address, and a trial sample of Sunlight Soap will be sent you free of cost.

A Bargain in Rifles

SNIDER RIFLES

As formerly used by the militia. We will always be able to supply the ammunition for these at \$2.50 per 100. We will prepay the express charges on one of these Rifles with 20 rounds of Cartridges to any station in Manitoba for

\$5.50 each.

SEND FOR CATALOGUES.

THE HINGSTON SMITH ARMS CO., WINNIPEG, MAN.



PLOWING BY STEAM ON THE FARM OF FRED W. GREEN, MOOSE JAW, ASSA.

(See article on this page.)

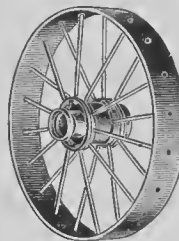
ing a little steadies the tongue, and the weight of the wagon gear does away with all the jerk there would otherwise be and causes the engine to go straight and steady over rough ground. The picture will show the way I have hitched the plows. I had to put weight on them to keep them in the ground. After a short trial, I took off the outside team and the hind plow and used three plows, doing the steering with two ponies. The rig then plowed three-quarters of an acre to the mile.

"I had furrows one mile long, and can make the round, which is 1½ acres, in one hour. The work is done as well or better than can be done with horses. The plowing can be as straight as can be done with one team and a walking plow. I require about a ton of coal to plow 15 acres. The engine did its work easily with the six furrows, but eight I found a little too heavy. I tried the plows separately, and it was hard work for six good horses to haul a two-furrow gang plow. The ground is very heavy. I am satisfied the hauling power of the engine is equal to twenty good horses. The object I had in putting the doubletree on wheels was to get a high draught and a place to carry coal, and also to have the two-wheeled tank in a level position. I put the

Grain Growing in Argentina.

S. W. Snow describes in the American Agriculturist the main features of grain growing in the various provinces that make up the Republic of Argentina. Much of the soil is alluvial, rich and moderately deep, with a subsoil of mixed sand and clay. But its fertility seems to be easily exhausted, perhaps mainly on account of the ignorant methods used by the Italian immigrants who do most of the farming. In a few years the cream of the land's fertility is worked out and the settlers spread over other districts of virgin soil. The land generally belongs to wealthy proprietors who rent their land on shares to the foreign immigrants. Drouth and locusts have done their share in keeping down production, and so wide is the country that when some parts have had crop years there may be good yields elsewhere.

The crop area has increased one-half since 1895. A very considerable breadth of flax is also raised, but the first year's crop is the best. Repeated crops of flax soon ruin the land. The area under crop in 1900 was: Of wheat, 8,347,980 acres, and flax, 1,500,000 acres. When the land has been run down by this slipshod style of farming it is allowed to go back to a state of nature and pastured by beef cattle.



DOMINION WROUGHT IRON WHEEL CO., LTD.
11 BROCK AVE.

Wide Tire Iron Wheels

FOR YOUR WAGON

Every farmer should have a set. Made to fit any axle, of wood or iron. No resetting of tires. No loose spokes or felloes. Wet or cold weather are always reliable. They will stand up under any load a team can haul.

Write for catalogue. Mention this paper.

TORONTO, ONT.

British Columbia Farms

If you are thinking of going out to the Pacific Coast, try British Columbia. A delightful climate, no extremes of temperature, fertile land, ample rainfall, heavy crops, rapid growth and splendid market for everything you raise, at good prices. The celebrated valley of the Lower Fraser River is the garden of the Province. Write for Farm Pamphlet telling you all about it and containing a descriptive list of farms for sale.

THE SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION OF B.C.,
Box 540, Vancouver, B.C.

When writing, please mention THE FARMER.

45,000 TREES

20,000 Petrofsky Russian Poplar
10,000 Wobstii Russian Poplar
5,000 Russian Golden Willow
5,000 Russian Laurel Willow
5,000 French Laurel Willow

We are offering the above quantity of beautiful young trees, well rooted, about two feet high, for fall and spring delivery, besides a good stock of small fruits, flowering shrubs, Virginia Creeper, etc. This is the largest and finest lot of Russian stock ever offered in the west. Send for descriptive price list to

CALDWELL & CO.,
Virden Nurseries. VIRDEN, MAN.

USE THE ALL-WOOL AND ONLY GENUINE

MICA FELTING

Winnipeg, July 19th, 1901.

W. G. Fonseca, Esq.

Dear Sir—I have no hesitation in stating that the "All-Wool Mica Roofing" handled by you is a first-class material. Our new office at the mill, oatmeal mill, engine house and roof over the new engine at the mill, have all been roofed with this material and has given good satisfaction.

(Signed) W. W. OGILVIE MILLING CO.
F. W. Thompson, Gen. Mgr.

MARRIAGE LICENSES ISSUED.

W. G. FONSECA, 176 Higgins Ave. Winnipeg

When writing, please mention The Farmer.

THIS IS ONE OF DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN

THE MEN OF MIGHT.

Men Who Have Regained the Vigor of Youth, Who Have Attained the Highest Standard of Physical Vitality from Wearing Dr. McLaughlin's Electric Belt.



You will never know what a grand power electricity is until you feel its genial, glowing warmth penetrating every vital part of your body from my Electric Belt.

You know how easily it runs street cars, makes plants grow without sun or soil, purifies filthy water and transforms night into day at the will of man, but I can't make you believe that it will renew the vigor of youth until you feel it dancing through your veins and carrying to every organ of your body the "fire of life."

Pick out the men who have worn my Belt. See them with head erect, chest expanded, the glow of health in their cheeks, courage in their hearts and a clasp of the hand that tells you "I am the man."

And how is it with you? Have you rheumatism and back pains, a dull ache and weakness over your kidneys, dull headaches, with a tired, stupid feeling? Are you losing your vitality power?

Do you feel yourself growing aged before your time? Are you nervous, sleepless, short of memory and lacking in spirit and self-confidence? Do you know that you are not the man that you would like to be?

If so, I can cure you. What you lack is just what electricity supplies. My Belt will cure you, and if you will come to me you will soon be one of "DR. McLAUGHLIN'S MEN."

This is a message to men. It is to men who want to feel like men, to look like men and act like men. This is to men who lack courage, whose nerves are shaken, whose eyes have lost the sparkle, whose brains are muddled, ideas confused, sleep restless, confidence gone, spirits low and easily depressed, who are backward, hesitating, unable to venture because they are afraid of failure, who want somebody to decide for them, who are weak, puny, restless. It is to men who have part or all of those symptoms and want new life, new force, new vigor. I offer it to you in my wonderful

DR. McLAUGHLIN'S ELECTRIC BELT.

I know of no better way to prove my confidence in the wonderful curative power of my Belt than to cure you before I ask my pay. Any man or woman who can offer me reasonable security can use my Belt at my risk and

PAY WHEN CURED.

READ WHAT THE CURED SAY.

John Dance, Collingwood, Ont., writes:—My health is much better. When I started to wear the Belt I weighed 125 pounds, now I weigh 133 pounds, having gained eight pounds in a month. I am very thankful for the good derived from your valuable Belt. In this short time your Belt has done more for me than the doctors could do in two years.

Robt. Menzies, 36 Simcoe street west, Hamilton, says:—I should have written you sooner, but I wanted to give your Belt a thorough test. I considered mine a very bad case, as I have been troubled with my back a great deal, but I have found a cure in your Belt.

Gilbert McEwen, Orchard, Ont., says:—Your Belt has benefited me greatly. My kidneys are all right, and the varicocele is all gone. I have every confidence in your Belt.

Abraham Hanna, Blind River, Ont., writes:—I received your Belt about a month ago. I am feeling better and stronger every day. I have only had one

emission since I started to use it. My back is getting stronger every day.

Grant Michener, Lowbanks, writes:—Your Belt has done me a power of good. My digestion has improved; my back is stronger, and my sleep is as sound as a dollar. I can truly say that it is a God-send to anyone suffering from any disease of the nerves.

CAUTION.

Beware of old style, burning electrode belts which are using an imitation of my cushion electrodes. My office contains hundreds of these old belts, discarded as useless and dangerous by persons whose bodies had been seared and scarred by the bare metal electrodes. I will make special terms to anyone having one of these old back-burners. Call and see the improvements in my Belt, or write for my free book.

FREE BOOK.

I have just completed my beautifully illustrated book, and every one who admires the perfection of health should read it. Call at my office if possible and I will explain my method thoroughly to you. If you cannot call write for my free book. Sent closely sealed free upon request. Call or write to-day.

DR. A. M. McLAUGHLIN, 130 Yonge St., Toronto, Ont.

OFFICE HOURS:
9 a.m. to 8.30 p.m.

Authorized Capital

\$500,000.00

Head Office, WAWANESA, Man.



The only Company in Canada conducting
Hail Insurance on established insurance
principles with absolute security for
Payment of Losses.

The Western Canadian Hail Insurance Company

By proper construction of, and care in working about farm buildings, danger of loss from fire is reduced to a minimum. Nevertheless the most careful farmers carry fire insurance, considering it folly to take chances. That you never had a fire is no evidence that you will not be burned out to-night.

But how about insurance against hail? Foresight and care do not influence hailstorms. That you never had hail is no guarantee that it will not come your way this year, then why take chances? It is not evidence of good judgment to do so. The cost is trifling. There is a business side to farming. This is a business proposition. Think it over.

JOS. CORNELL, Secretary and Manager.

MAGIC LANTERN
with powerful adjustable lenses, showing 72 comic views of boys and girls, men and women, wild animals, etc. given for selling at 10c. each only 1 doz. gold-topped ivory backed lever Collar Buttons. They are easy to sell. Everybody needs them. Write for Buttons. Sell them, return the money, and receive this splendid Magic Lantern, and outfit, all charges paid. You can make lots of money giving Magic Lantern shows. **GOLDALOID CO., BOX 808, TORONTO.**

FREE 3 Beautiful Opals that glisten with all the gorgeous colors of the rainbow, set in a nicely engraved Gold Ring, given for selling only 10 large packages of Sweet Pea Seeds at 10c. each. Each package contains 42 new and most fragrant large flowering varieties in all colors. Write for Seeds, sell them, return \$1.00 and receive this beautiful Opal Ring in a velvet box, postpaid. **Prize Seed Co., Box 817, Toronto**



Horticultural Society.

This was the last of the conventions of the week, but its meetings were not deficient of interest to any that had preceded them. In the forenoon the principal business was the election of officers. These were as follows:—

President—Professor Baird (who was re-elected by a unanimous vote amid applause).

Vice-Presidents—Angus Mackay, Indian Head; S. A. Bedford, Brandon; A. P. Stevenson, Nelson; M. Bull, Winnipeg; J. J. Gunn, Gonor; J. Caldwell, Virden.

Secretary—Melvin Bartlett, Winnipeg. Treasurer—W. G. Scott, Winnipeg.

Councillors—Rich. Alston, Alderman Barclay, G. H. Greig, Thos. McIntosh and Victor Mager, all of Winnipeg.

Auditor—David Horn.

It is expected that representation will be given the society on the board of the Winnipeg Industrial, but the nomination for that position was left in the hands of the executive.

Special approbation was given to the services of Melvin Bartlett, the secretary, and he was voted a salary of \$50 for the coming year.

At the afternoon meeting J. P. Wadge, B. A., was present as a representative of the sister society of Brandon and conveyed the greetings of his society to the provincial one.

On motion of A. P. Stevenson, seconded by Alderman Barclay, it was resolved that the Western Horticultural Society hold an exhibition of flowers, vegetables and fruit in Winnipeg on the 28th, 29th and 30th of August next, and that prizes be offered thereat sufficient to induce competition from the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

It was also agreed that a delegation from the society wait upon the government and urge the printing of the Act prohibiting the destruction of insectivorous birds, in sufficient quantities for general distribution. In moving this resolution W. G. Scott stated that they already had the promise of the Department of Education that when these copies were ready for distribution the Act should be carefully read and explained in all the schools of the province and he deemed it a matter of grave importance.

It was also agreed that the executive of the association take into consideration the advisability of petitioning the legislative assembly for an Act incorporating the society, with such powers as may be necessary for the proper carrying on of the objects for which it has been organized.

JUDGING VEGETABLES.

S. A. Bedford, of the Brandon Experimental Farm, was the first speaker. He dealt with the judging of vegetables.

In introducing the subject, Mr. Bedford said he would have preferred to have it handled by Harry Brown, his head gardener, but as he could not be present he had done the next best thing and taken a considerable share in the preparation of the paper. He understood the aim of the society in asking for such a paper was to provide a basis for a proper standard of judging, so that competitors at all their shows would have correct ideals at which to aim when growing their vegetables, much in the same way as stock breeders judged their animals. The table he had prepared was by no means perfect, but it would answer for a basis of discussion and from it might be evolved a useful guide to judges of horticultural products.

Imitations abound, but insist upon getting the genuine "The D. & L." Menthol Plaster. "The D. & L." has stood the test of years. It cures. Its imitations are impotent. "The D. & L." is made by the well-known Davis & Lawrence Co., Ltd. (Advt.)

The season precluded the possibility of having samples of all the vegetables touched on, and as the hour was somewhat late and there were other speakers to follow, he would only touch on those vegetables of which he had samples present, and no doubt the society would include the balance of the paper in their yearly report.

Beets — In judging beets, said Mr. Bedford, we allow a maximum of 15 points, divided as follows: Color, 5; texture, 5; smoothness, 3; uniformity of product, 2. Color was one of the principal points in beets and should be a bright red without white rings when cut; the texture was important, as no one wanted a woolly or woody beet. Smoothness referred to absence of side roots and hollows on the surface. All specimens in an exhibit should be nearly of an equal size. In judging, also, care should be taken to divide "long," "half long" and "turnip" varieties into separate classes.

White Cabbage — This vegetable should be judged for solidity, weight and freedom from splits. The points allowed were 10, divided into 5 for solidity, 3 for weight and 2 for freedom from splits. The way to determine the firmness was firm pressure all over the head. Other things being equal, prefer-

question of rot was not often touched on, but it quite frequently occurred just below the surface.

Celery — This was a most important vegetable and could be grown to great perfection in Manitoba by the people who understood how. The specimens shown were most imperfect but would do for illustrations. Maximum points 15: Flavor and texture, 7; blanching, 5, and size, 3. Mr. Bedford dwelt specially on the flavor, which should be sweet and nutty and the stick should break without signs of strings. Bunches should be well blanched and other things being equal the largest bunches should have precedence. Separate classes should always be provided for white, red and yellow varieties.

Onions — A most important vegetable, said Mr. Bedford, but one which I have never been able to like. The number of points for this are high, 45 in all: Ripeness, 10; firmness, 8; tightness of skin, 8; freedom from disease 8; size, 6; and uniformity of product, 5. Ripeness, Mr. Bedford considered, was the first essential and this should be ascertained by careful examination of the neck, color and texture of skin. In many cases the tops are removed previous to exhibition, and artificial drying resorted to. The onion should be firm and the skin tight

The Curse of Cancer

The Most Devastating Disease of Modern Times.

Reliable statistics recently published show that cancer is greatly on the increase, not only in European countries, but also in Canada. Medical men seem powerless to stem the terrible tide of mortality.

Old-fashioned methods of treatment by surgical operations, caustic pastes or plasters, while involving frightful suffering, do not cure, as in nearly every instance the disease returns with increased severity. Internal medication is the only rational way to treat a disease of germ origin, as cancer undoubtedly is.

A new constitutional remedy has been perfected by Cancer Specialists who have devoted years to the study of this disease. It supersedes the old-fashioned methods, involves no pain nor danger. It cures cancer by killing the cancer germs and clearing the poisons they elaborate completely from the system.

Messrs. N. W. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont., will be pleased to send full particulars of this new treatment to anyone sending two stamps.

bitions they proposed to hold and suggested that great care should be taken



CHRISTMAS AT THE VIRDEN NURSERIES.

When Messrs. Caldwell & Co. started business in Virden, Man., 10 years ago next spring, there were no trees on this ground. The largest and best trees in this grove are Russian Poplars, thirty feet high.

ence should be given to weight. Splitting or bursting were serious defects, and should always be scored.

Red Cabbage — Maximum, 15; color, 7; solidity, 4; weight, 2; freedom from splits, 2. In this cabbage color was the first consideration and should be a dark rich red. The three specimens shown demonstrated the points very clearly.

Carrots — Maximum of points, 20; cleanliness of root, 8; freedom from core, 5; size, 3; and uniformity of product 4. The roots should be perfectly clean, that is, free from side roots or irregularities, and care should be taken to examine for roots that might have been broken off before exhibiting. The best test for table quality is the diameter of the core, the less the core the better. Other things being equal, size should take precedence. The roots also should be uniform in size.

Cauliflower — Mr. Bedford characterized this as one of our most important vegetables. In judging a total of 20 points were given: Color of head, 6; texture and grain, 6; smoothness, 3; size, 3; freedom from rot, 2. The color should be a snowy white, without a tinge of yellow, face of head smooth and a nice oval. Other things being equal, size should have precedence. The

to ensure good keeping and the product should be as uniform as possible.

Potatoes — Maximum points, 25: General smoothness, 10; shallowness of eyes, 5; freedom from disease, 5; absence of streaks, 5. The potatoes should be smooth and free from blemishes or irregularities, and it was not at all necessary that they should be of very large size, and the eyes should be shallow to avoid waste in peeling, freedom from scab should be noted, and the potatoes cut to ascertain if they had streaks of color, as this was a sign of degeneracy.

Tomatoes — Maximum number of points, 30: Ripeness, 10; smoothness, 8; quality of flesh, 8; uniformity of product, 4. Ripeness was the first essential and the tomatoes should also be smooth and the flesh meaty and firm and the size as uniform as possible.

Turnips, asparagus, beans, kale, lettuce, cucumbers, corn, mushrooms, peas, parsnips, pumpkins, radishes, rhubarb, spinach and squashes were all gone over in the same way. As Mr. Bedford spoke, a running fire of questions was kept up, which he answered with the utmost courtesy. In closing, he laid very special stress on the value of collections of vegetables at the horticultural exhibi-

in the matter of staging and management. All exhibits of a certain variety should be carefully placed together. The public should not be allowed in during the judging; the schedules should be as plain as possible, and the exhibits should be properly and distinctly labelled.

FRUIT GROWING IN THE TERRITORIES.

Angus MacKay, of Indian Head, introduced his subject by a humorous reference to his early and very small beginnings in the line of apple growing. But things were moving and they had hopes of yet making their mark in fruit culture. The height above sea level was their main difficulty, and their task was much harder than in the favored climate of Manitoba. Fruits suitable to the Territories were divided into two classes: The native or wild and the cultivated varieties of small fruits. Correctly speaking, they had no large fruits, as the native plum of Manitoba and the improved varieties of the wild plum are the largest that have so far been successfully grown.

STOPS THE COUGH AND WORKS OFF THE COLD.

Laxative Brome-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No Cure, No Pay. Price 25 cents.

Of the native fruits, such as a red and black currant, gooseberries, saskatoon berries, raspberries, strawberries, nothing need be said except that wherever found they were capable of improvement by cultivation. Of the cultivated or improved varieties of small fruit currants were easily first, and were in fact the only fruit that should be attempted by a settler until he has time, means and preparation for the more tender varieties. With proper treatment, there was no kind of red, white or black currants that need ever fail in any part of the country, and they were the only fruit that could not be misrepresented by the nurseryman. The varieties most recommended were Raby Castle, Red Dutch and Fay's Prolific, White Grape, White Dutch and White Transparent, Lee's Prolific and Black Naples.

In raspberries no variety had been found that would winter safely unless laid down and protected from the severe cold of the winter and thaws and frosts of spring. The best raspberry for the Territories was the Dr. Reider. Turner's were also good, though smaller. Garfield, Miller's red, Caroline and Golden queen are hardy, but not prolific. Gooseberries were not generally successful unless a heavy snowbank covered the bushes in the winter. The Houghton was the gooseberry that had so far given the greatest success. Strawberries had not been a success chiefly because the spring frosts killed the blossoms and the dry hot spells which come just when the fruit is growing, when the blossoms escape the frosts. No difficulty had been experienced in keeping the plants through the winter. No cultivated cherries had been found sufficiently hardy to stand the climate. From the wild or sandhill varieties some good results were being obtained which might in time be improved by hybridizing.

Plums were not native to the Territories but came originally from Manitoba. Starting in 1894 with the pits of wild plums, they now had 45 trees bearing, many producing excellent fruit. Improved varieties had been obtained from Minnesota, but only two had been successful. These were the Aitken and Weaver.

Unfortunately, they could not say "apples." It was not for want of trying. Many a good bonfire had been started on the farm with apple trees, while they were compelled to look down with envy on His Grace of Rupert's Land, A. P. Stevenson, Mr. Fonseca and others in Manitoba. The most promising fruit in the crab apple line that they had to-day was the Siberian crab of the Baccata type. It has successfully withstood the climate, while other "ironclad" varieties died by the dozen. The fruit was small, but there was room for improvement by grafting and cross-breeding. The largest crab grown last year was one and one-half inches in diameter and the fruit made excellent jelly and preserves.

In conclusion, Mr. MacKay said he hoped, in ten years' time, to come down to a horticultural exhibition in Winnipeg with fruit from the Territories and carry off all the prizes from the Manitoba men.

The next speaker was W. T. Macoun, horticulturist at the Central Farm, Ottawa, and his subject "Gardening for Profit." He gave a very full account of the varieties of vegetables that had been found most satisfactory at Ottawa, and replied to many questions that had been suggested by his address. Owing to the lateness of the hour, Jas. Burch, foreman of Alston's nurseries, had to defer his address till some future time.

In the evening Alex. McIntyre, assistant principal of Normal schools, spoke on the improvement of rural school grounds. This was an excellent paper and led to an interesting discussion. Dr. Bryce suggested that the government might withhold part of its grant from

schools whose grounds were kept in a disorderly condition. Messrs. Stevenson, Macoun and others spoke along the same lines.

Mr. Macoun's evening address was profusely illustrated with stereopticon views of the grounds of the Cenertl Farm and the great variety of plants and flowers grown there. To those who have never seen the Central Farm these views give a capital idea of the quality of the improvements on the farm since it came into the hands of the Dominion government.

Onion Growing.

By H. Mager, Gardener, Elm Park Gardens, Winnipeg.

Onion culture in this country is yet in its infancy, but with the experience of other countries we will yet produce as good samples as any other country can produce. The Red River valley is especially suitable for onion growing, being of a heavy black loam, such as is not to be found in many places.

The soil must be free from stones, coarse gravel and rubbish of any kind, and as nearly as possible from weed seeds. The onion seed should be sown in drills 1½ in. deep and 12 in. apart, and after the plants have grown to 5 or 6 inches in height, being already secure from insects, they can be thinned out to every inch in row, keeping them well cultivated and weeded for a couple of months.

Pull your crop when the onions show signs of dying. This should not be any later than the latter part of August, so as to give them a chance to cure when spread out in the field. They may be let lie at least a good fortnight, after which they should be picked upon a very dry or sunny day, if possible, and then they can be spread anywhere where they will be free from rain until heavy frost. Then the tops may be pulled off.

In spite of my warning, I imagine some people will wish to know how onions can be most successfully wintered. Under some circumstances it may pay well to store and hold for spring sales such varieties as Danver's Yellow and Wetherfield. Be sure to bear in mind the following general hints:

Never attempt to keep onions that are not capped over perfectly and not entirely dormant, both at top and root end. If they are thus perfect, it will not be a hard task to keep them over winter, provided you have a dry, cool and airy room where you can keep them from freezing. Never store them in a large bulk together. Onions will also keep quite well when frozen. Store on the floor of some outbuilding, say 15 inches deep, but keeping them double that distance away from the wall. Cover with a two-foot layer of hay, but do not handle them.

Applications for Trees Must Close May 1st.

The announcement is made by E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, that those wishing to receive government assistance in tree planting in the season of 1903 will require to send their applications to Ottawa before May 1st of the present year. It is necessary for the government to have a full season to make preparations for the growth of whatever plant material is required for the following year; also to enable the inspectors to visit the applicants and give such advice as may be necessary to the proper preparation of the ground, as well as to see that adequate preparations are being made by the farmer.

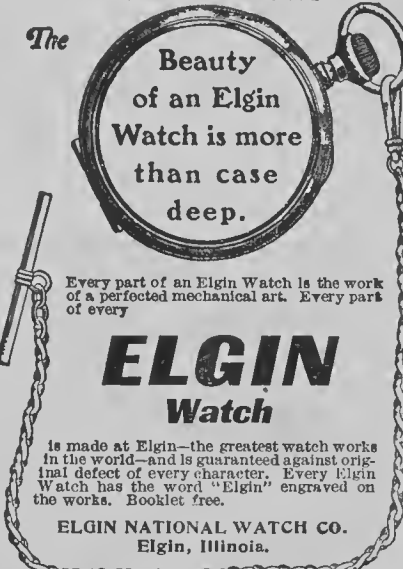
We feel safe in predicting that inside one or two years the matter of providing stock to meet the demands made upon the Forestry Department will be a pretty large one, and as it would be out of the question to depend upon going upon the market to secure such numbers of trees ready grown, the raising

of seedlings and setting of cuttings must be looked to as the principal means of supply; and at least one year is necessary to provide for the growing of the stock.

This work of tree planting upon our prairie farms is one which commends itself very strongly to the farmers all over the West, and we would like to urge a very hearty response from them to the generous offer of free trees which the government is making. As the time, however, before May 1st is so short, there will be need of prompt action if trees for next year's planting are desired.

The conditions upon which this distribution of trees is made may be learned by applying to E. Stewart, Superintendent of Forestry, Ottawa, to whom also all application for trees should be sent.

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I have spent nearly 50 years in the treatment of the above named troubles and believe I have effected more permanent cures than any specialist in the history of medicine. As I must soon retire from active life, I will, from this time on, send the means of treatment and cure as used in my practice, Free and post-paid to every reader of this paper who suffers from these loathsome, dangerous and disgusting diseases. My treatment will positively give prompt relief and cure in the worst cases. This is a sincere offer which anyone is free to accept. Address, PROFESSOR F. A. Lawrence, 114 West 32d St., New York.

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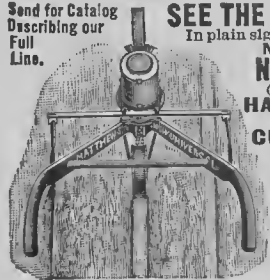
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Used by the most successful gardeners. They do perfect work. Open furrow, drop seed, cover any desired depth. Cultivating attachments, latest and best. Popular prices. AMES PLOW CO., 92 Market St. BOSTON.



DR. BARNARDO'S HOME.

The managers of these institutions invite applications from farmers and others for boys and youths who are being sent out periodically, after careful training in English homes. The older boys remain for a period of one year at the Farm Home at Russell, during which time they receive practical instruction in general farm work before being placed in situations. Boys from eleven to thirteen are placed from the distributing home in Winnipeg. Applications for younger boys should be addressed to the Resident Superintendent—115 Pacific Avenue, Winnipeg, or P.O. Box 208—and for older boys, possessing experience in farm work, to Manager Dr. Barnardo's Farm Home, Barnardo, Man.

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21 jewels, lever escapement, patent regulator adjusted, same as Waltham or Elgin, 4 1/2 ounces case, solid Alaska Silver, rich Gold inlaid, beautifully hand engraved. In appearance, finish and wearing qualities equal to the best gold or silver Watch ever made. Open face, with heavy French crystal, dust-proof, screw back and screw bezel, the whole case highly polished and tested to 800 pounds strain. The movement is plainly stamped "21 Jewels Railroad Timekeeper." No better Watch was ever sold for less than \$15.00. Always correct. Will last for a lifetime. Send only 10c. to show that you mean business, also the name of your nearest Express Office and we will send the Watch there. When it arrives, call and examine it carefully and then if satisfied that it is worth at least three or four times what we ask, pay the Express Agent the balance, \$3.97, and Express charges and secure this great bargain. If you do not live near an Express Office or wish to save Express charges, send \$3.97 cash with order and we will forward the Watch carefully packed by mail, postpaid. We guarantee safe delivery. FERRY WATCH CO., BOX 807, TORONTO.



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Don'ts for Fathers.

Do not expect your son to keep perfectly quiet for any length of time. You could not do it when you were a boy.

Do not expect your son to confide and trust in you if you do not meet him half way.

Remember there is no one on earth who has a keener sense of right and wrong than your boy. Remember also that naughty, mischievous boys are usually very clever and have the making of smart, reliable men.

Always keep your promises. If you threaten to punish a boy the next time he offends or disobeys, be sure you do it.

Remember your wife has had the care of the children all day. Few men realize the responsibility and unceasing labor in the care of children, the long, weary hours with the babies, the constant attention, the everlasting patience necessary. Help her in the evening with the boys.

I am a firm believer in "early to bed" for children.

Do not spoil your children with luxuries. Plain food, plain clothes are what they should have.

Keep both your daughters and sons amused and interested in childish things as long as possible; time enough for the care of life later on.

What a Small Vice Costs.

"How can you afford all these books?" asked a young man, calling upon a friend; "I can't seem to find spare change for even the leading magazines."

"Oh, that library is only my 'one cigar day,'" was the reply.

"What do you mean?" inquired the visitor.

"Mean? Just this; when you advised me to engage in an occasional cigar several years ago, I had been reading about a young fellow who bought books with money that others would have burned in cigars, and I thought I would try to do the same. You may remember that I said I should allow myself one cigar a day?"

"Yes, I recall the conversation, but don't quite see the connection."

"Well, I never smoked, but I put by the price of a 5-cent cigar every day, and as the money accumulated I bought books—the very books you see."

"You don't mean to say that your books cost no more than that! Why, there are dollars worth of them."

"Yes, I know there are. I had six years more of my apprenticeship to serve when you advised me 'to be a man.' I put by the money which at 5 cents a day amounted to \$18.25 a year, or \$109.50 in six years. I keep those books by themselves as a result of my apprenticeship cigar money; and if you'd done as I did you would by this time have saved many, many more dollars than I have, and would have been better off in health and self-respect besides."—Success.

The Business Wife.

Not a few men are fortunate in having a wife with a business turn of mind and are relieved of not a little care and responsibility by letting the wife do the buying for the family. Such a woman will always spend money more advantageously than a man, will make a dollar go much further. Other women have no knack this way and always de-



FARM HOME OF T. E. M. BANTING, NEAR TREESBANK, MAN.

pend upon the husband to buy all that is needed unless it is the baby's clothes. Girls should be better educated along this line. To know how to prudently spend and care for a dollar is worth more to a girl than to be able to paint a red dog on a piece of yellow canvas or twang the strings of a mandolin.

Oh, for Honesty of Old Days.

"Put that back!" exclaimed President John Quincy Adams, when his son took a sheet of paper from a pigeonhole to write a letter. "That belongs to the government. Here is my own stationery, at the other end of the desk. I always use it for letters on private business."

The conscientiousness in regard to what many would consider a mere trifle may appear excessive. But the dividing line between vice and virtue is so fine that the boundary is often unconsciously crossed, and it is just as dangerous for a young person to dally with conscience as it is for a child to toy with a dagger, or to play with fire. He who is honest in small things can always be trusted in great.

There is truth not to be ignored in the old-fashioned rhyme:

It is a sin to steal a pin,

Much more to steal a greater thing.

No matter how little value the thing we appropriate from another may possess, the fact that it does not belong to us should make it sacred.—Success.

Better Than Scolding.

"My aunt was always saying to me: 'Don't talk so loudly, your voice gets shriller every day!'" said a pleasant-voiced friend. "I became so nervous and irritated under this chronic rebuke that my voice was more uneven and harsh than ever, and I hardly dared speak at home. At last I visited my cousin in L— (they are noted for their sweet voices, you know), and then suddenly I noticed the wide difference,

which I had never understood before, between a rough voice and a well-modulated one, and set myself, so to speak, to catch the trick of their intonations, and their tones. In a month's time, really, I talked like a different girl. And when I came home my aunt said, 'Well, I am glad to see that at last my reproofs have made an impression upon you, Clara!' But they hadn't you know—the only impression she had made was to make me unhappy and nervous. I have never forgotten the lesson; and when I want my children to improve in any way I give them an opportunity to hear and see the right thing before I reprove them for not following it."—S.S. Times.

His Only Real Pleasure.

"What good does your money do you, Mr Armour?" a friend once asked P. D. Armour.

"That is a question," Mr. Armour replied, "I often ask myself. I was raised a butcher boy. I learned to love work for work's sake. I must get up early now, as I have done all my life, and when 9 o'clock comes, no matter what's going on at home, I must get to bed. And here I am. Yes, I have large means, as you say, but I can't eat as much as yonder clerk; I can't sleep as much, and I can hardly wear any more clothes than he. The only real pleasure I can get out of life that yonder clerk with his limited means cannot get is the giving now and then to some deserving young fellow, without a soul knowing it, \$500 or \$1,000, giving him a fresh start upward without making the gift a hurt to him. That's the only real pleasure I get out of life. And as to possessions, the only thing I sometimes feel I really own are my two boys and my good name. Take everything else from me, leave me them, and I would yet be rich. I wouldn't care a snap for the rest. We would soon together make enough to keep the wolf a long way from the door."



FARM HOME OF ALEX. DELGATTY, GILBERT PLAINS, MAN.

FRIED ONIONS

Indirectly Caused the Death of the World's Greatest General.

It is a matter of history that Napoleon was a gormand, an inordinate lover of the good things of the table, and history further records that his favorite dish was fried onions; death from cancer of the stomach it is claimed also, was probably caused from his excessive indulgence of this fondness for the odorous vegetable.



The onion is undoubtedly a wholesome article of food, in fact, has many medicinal qualities of value, but it would be difficult to find a more indigestible article than fried onions, and to many people they are simply poison, but the onion does not stand alone in this respect. Any article of food that is not thoroughly digested becomes a source of disease and discomfort whether it be fried onions or beef steak.

The reason why any wholesome food is not promptly digested is because the stomach lacks some important element of digestion, some stomachs lack pepsin, others are deficient in gastric juice, still others lack hydrochloric acid.

The one thing necessary to do in any case of poor digestion is to supply those elements of digestion which the stomach lacks, and nothing does this so thoroughly and safely as Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets.

Dr. Richardson in writing a thesis on treatment of dyspepsia and indigestion, closes his remarks by saying, "for those suffering from acid dyspepsia, shown by sour, watery risings, or for flatulent dyspepsia shown by gas on stomach, causing heart trouble and difficult breathing, as well as for all other forms of stomach trouble, the safest treatment is to take one or two of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets after each meal. I advise them because they contain no harmful drugs, but are composed of valuable digestives, which act promptly upon the food eaten. I never knew a case of indigestion or even chronic dyspepsia which Stuart's Tablets would not reach."

Cheap cathartic medicines claiming to cure dyspepsia and indigestion can have no effect whatever in actively digesting the food, and to call any cathartic medicine a cure for indigestion is a misnomer.

Every druggist in the United States and Canada sells Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets, and they are not only the safest and most successful but the most scientific of any treatment for indigestion and stomach troubles.

A Renovated Blanket.

Blankets are an expensive part of house plenishing, and should be taken care of. Thin old ones can often be made quite useful if two are put together—the best part of one to the worst part of the other, stitched across in several places with a machine to keep them in place, and covered on both sides with some pretty washing material, such as sateen, which can be bought for very little. If a frill be added, a pretty warm bedspread, quite equal in warmth to a good blanket, is secured at a trifling cost; or one blanket can be strengthened in its thin places by darning on with soft wool pieces of cashmere or old flannel, which quite cover the thin places. Of course, the covering may be far more elaborate. We have seen it of washing silk or embroidered art muslin. The washing silk was caught down and through at regular intervals with tiny rosettes of baby ribbon, and might be done with small rosettes of wool combed out. Such a blanket with a sheet is all one needs in the warm weather. Art muslin at a few cents a yard does for covering.

In washing woollens and flannels, the soft soap made from Lever's Dry Soap (a powder), will be found very satisfactory.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

What to Eat.

Our most important foods are starch, sugar, fats, albumen and mineral substances. Starch is found in all grains, most vegetables, and some fruits.

It is changed to sugar in the process of digestion. Sugar is found in fruits, vegetables, milk, honey, etc. Fats, albumen and minerals are found in the tissues of both plants and animals.

Strach, sugar and fats furnish heat and vitality. Albumen is found in every tissue of our bodies. The rapid changes necessary to life, growth and repair take place largely in the albumen. It gives power of mind and muscle. We cannot live without it. The white of an egg is nearly pure albumen. It is found in cheese, graham flour, beans, peas and corn. Sugar is not a necessary food, as all the starch of grains and vegetables is changed to sugar in the digestive process. If we eat only to supply the demands of the system, then the "what to eat" is about all included in the above mentioned articles. The supplying of the ever-changing tissues with the elements demanded by nature is the highest degree of luxury attainable by mortal man.

The man, then, who is the happy pos-

Barber (to boy) — "How will you have your hair cut, my boy?"
Boy—"Just like pa's, with a hole in the top."

Distress is a great schoolmaster. It teaches many things, among them the greatest of all attainments—the power to pray.—Glover.

No farmer can leave his son a better legacy than a good college education. It is a thing he cannot spend, squander or give away.—Salem Curtis.

"Always pay as you go," said an old man to his nephew.

"But, uncle, suppose I've nothing to pay with."

"Then don't go."

When Russel Sage was asked for the secret of success, he said, "The secret of success is to keep your credit good." When old Commodore Vanderbilt was asked for his secret of success his answer was, "Keep your mouth shut."

A man in Duck Lake, who married a widow, is said to have struck a cure to prevent her everlasting praising her former husband. When she starts lauding her former husband to the skies, No. 2 merely says: "Poor, dear man! How I wish he had lived."

A Jackson county negro stole a chick-



A DRIVEWAY IN THE BRANDON NURSERY.

In 1884, this was bare prairie, with not a tree in sight. These are maple trees from seed sown in that year. The soil is alternating sand and gravel.

sector of a cow, hens, our common grains, fruits, and vegetables, has about all one could desire in the line of foods. This statement refers to healthy tissues; not to the desires of deranged stomachs and distorted brains.

Weight of a Baby.

In spite of the old tradition that "weighing baby" was unlucky, the custom has gained ground rapidly, with many other scientific habits of the present day, among young mothers. Baby should weigh about 7 lbs. to 9 lbs. when born, and it should, if healthy, double its weight during the first six months, and treble it in the year. That is, it should increase at least 1 lb. a month during the first year, and 12 oz. a month during the second year. During this second year it should grow nearly $\frac{1}{2}$ in. a month.

It is not always a sign of health for a baby to increase in weight and size at a greater rate than this. It may mean over-feeding, and over-fed children suffer far more with teething and childish ailments, such as whooping cough and measles, than thinner ones. Babies brought up for the first eight or nine months on their mothers' milk only are seldom so fat and big as fed ones, but they sleep better, are healthier, cut their teeth far more easily, and get over any ailments that come their way far better.

en, and, being arraigned before the judge, was asked:

"Are you the defendant?"

"No, sah," the darky replied, "I've got a lawyer to do de defendin'. I'se de man what stole de ahicle."

Mrs. Newlywed—"I was going to have some sponge cake as a surprise for you dear, but I confess it was a failure."

Mr. Newlywed—"What was the matter?"

Mrs. Newlywed—"I don't know for sure, but I think the druggist sent me the wrong kind of sponges."

Father—"Cooking schools are of some use, after all. This cake is delicious."

Daughter—"Is it? I thought it would be a terrible failure."

"Why so?"

"I told the girl exactly how to make it, and she went and made it some other way."

Returning from school with a pumpkin seed in her hand, a little girl informed her mother that her teacher had taught her that the seed was white but the pumpkin was yellow.

The mother asked, "What is the color of the vines?"

The five-year-old said that her teacher had not taught her that.

"But," said her mother, "you know, for you have seen the vines in the garden."

"Of course I have, but we are not expected to know anything until we have been taught."

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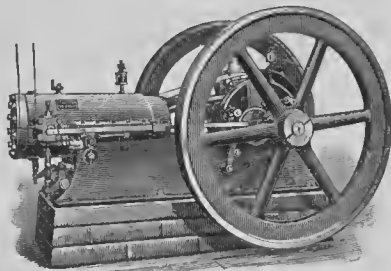
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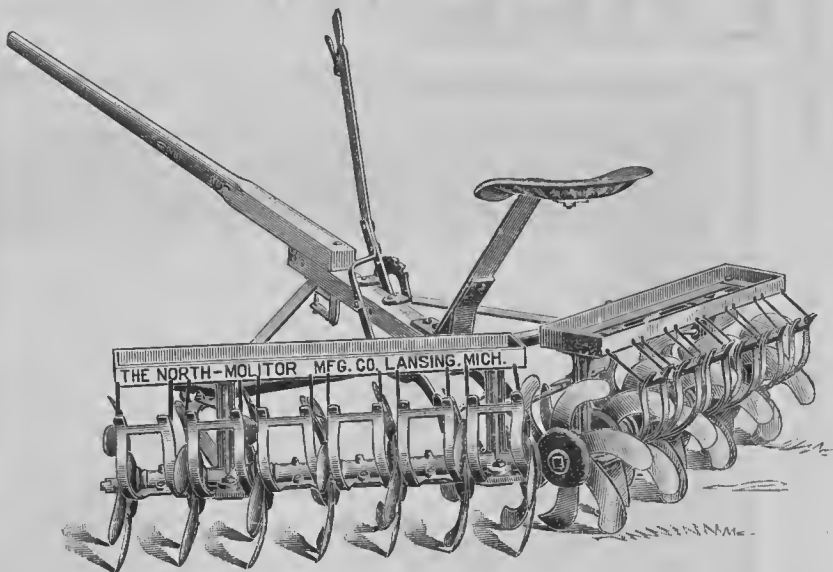


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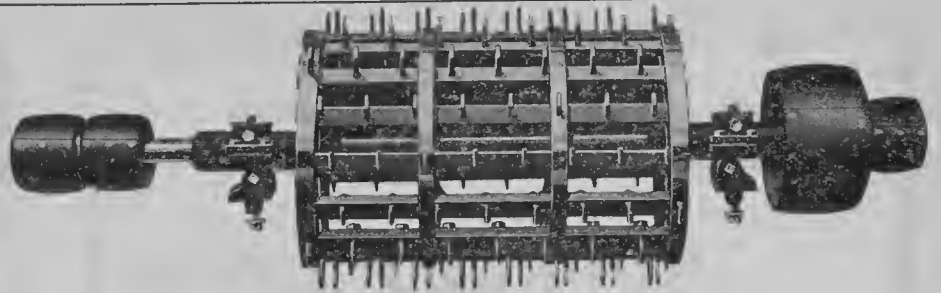
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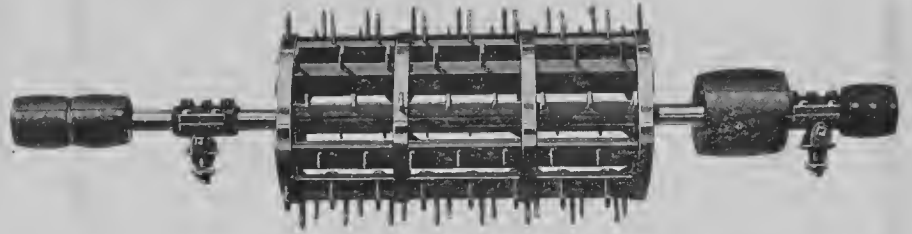
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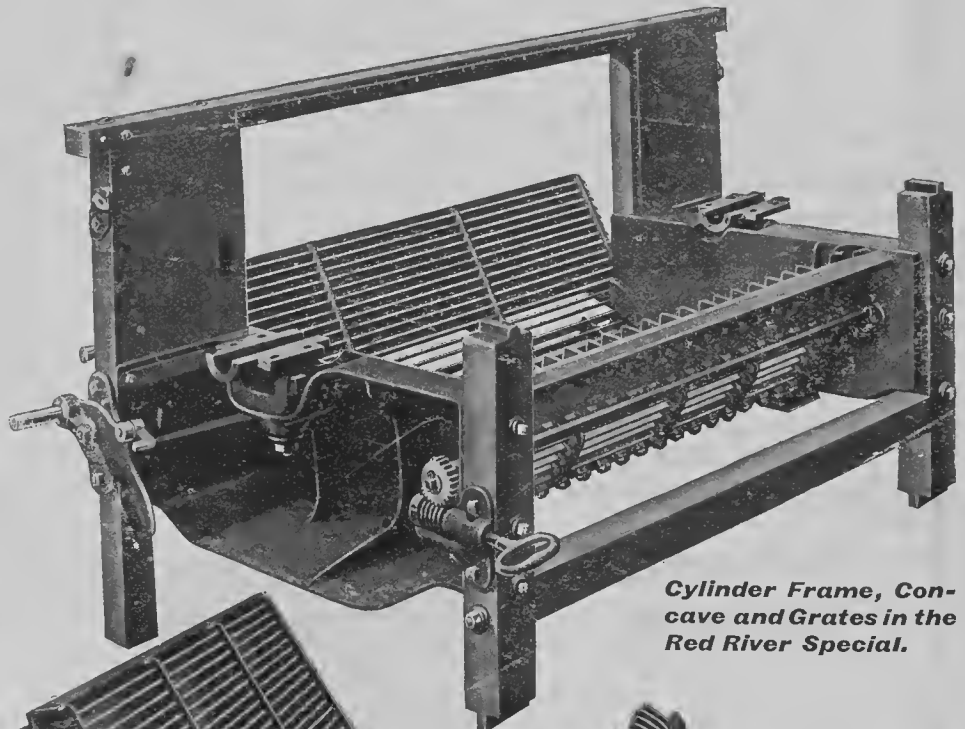
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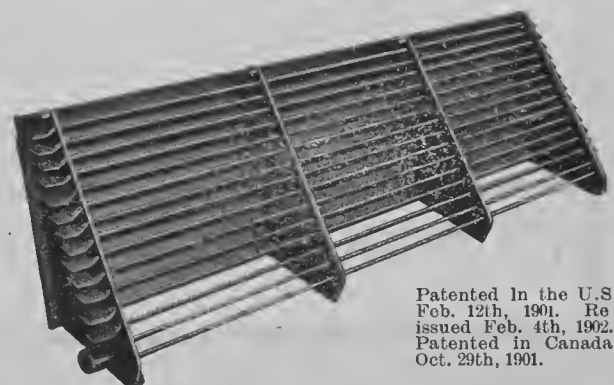
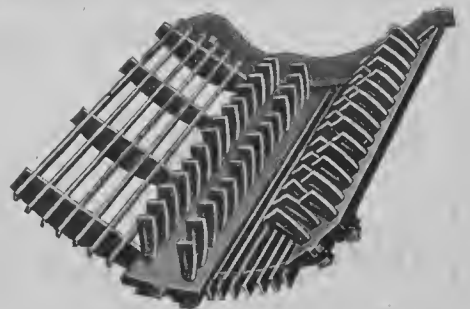


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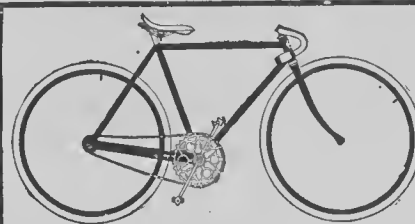
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Capital authorized \$2,000,000.
Capital subscribed \$1,994,900.

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Reserve \$1,765,000.

This Bank offers to clients every facility which their Balance, Business and Responsibility warrant.

WINNIPEG BRANCH: J. B. MONK, MANAGER.

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Carter's Little Liver Pills.

Must Bear Signature of

Wm. Wood

See Fac-Simile Wrapper Below.

Very small and as easy to take as sugar.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FOR HEADACHE.
FOR DIZZINESS.
FOR BILIOUSNESS.
FOR TORPID LIVER.
FOR CONSTIPATION.
FOR SALLOW SKIN.
FOR THE COMPLEXION

GENUINE MUST HAVE SIGNATURE.
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CURE SICK HEADACHE.

LIGHTNING WELL MACHY
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STEAM PUMPS, AIR LIFTS,
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WRITE FOR CIRCULAR C23
THE AMERICAN WELL WORKS
AURORA, ILL. - CHICAGO - DALLAS, TEX.

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We have purchased the entire output of pieces from the Leading Silk Houses of Canada, and are making them in packages each containing a choice assortment of finest silk, in newest patterns and brilliant colors, enough to cover over 300 square inches. Nothing like them for fancy work. Shaded for 15 cents silver, 2 for 25 cents. **Johnston & Co., Box 111 Toronto.**

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EVERY FARMER Should have a Decorah

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WHY? Because its the lightest running and most durable Windmill ever made. Write for circulars of our Windmills, Towers, Tanks, Tank Heaters, Stamp Pullers, Sweep Grinders, etc.

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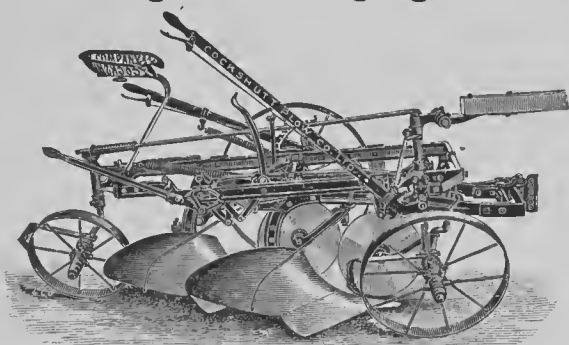
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373 Main St., Winnipeg.

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Have you a lot spring plowing to do?
If so, procure the **VERY BEST GANG PLOW**
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"The Jewel High Lift"

is the easiest operated, nicest working and
lightest draft gang.



The special lifting device is the latest and best feature of this
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Examine this plow before purchasing.

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FACTORY: BRANTFORD, ONT.

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THE SIMPLEST THE SAFEST THE STRONGEST THE BEST

Disinterested users claim that they increase their butter yield at least 20 to
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I have used your No. 11½ Alexandra
Cream Separator during the last four
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perfect satisfaction. It turns easy,
skims clean, and up to the present time
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The first year we used the machine we
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Yours, faithfully,

(Signed) ANDREW WAGNER.



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Largest Manufacturers of Dairy Machinery in the
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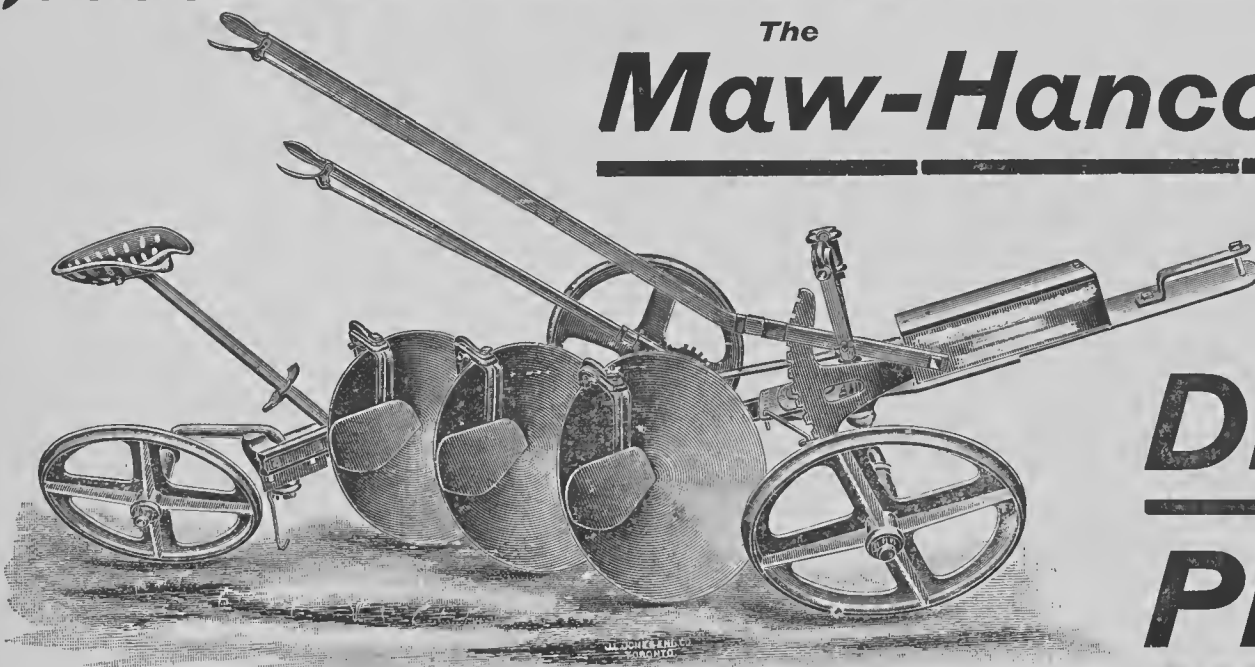
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To every ill a prey,
Where barns deteriorate
And houses decay."*

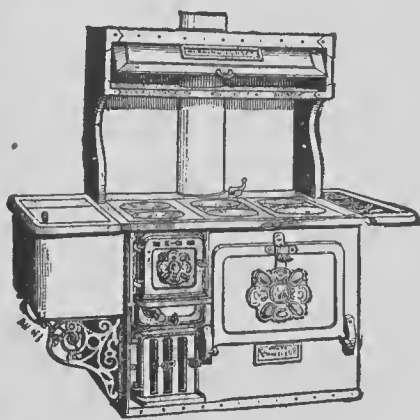
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We make this magnificent Steel Range as illustrated with four or six No. 9 cooking holes. It has a large copper reservoir, is fitted with improved duplex grate to burn any kind of coal; the oven is large and is lined with asbestos board.

It will bake Biscuits in THREE MINUTES, using a very small amount of coal.

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We give a guarantee with every Range sold

If not kept in stock by your local stove dealer write to us for further particulars.

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"Cream Equivalent"

A common sense preparation for rearing calves. The outcome of extensive experimental tests. No drugs. Excellent results and entire satisfaction. Specially adapted for feeding with separated or skimmed milk.



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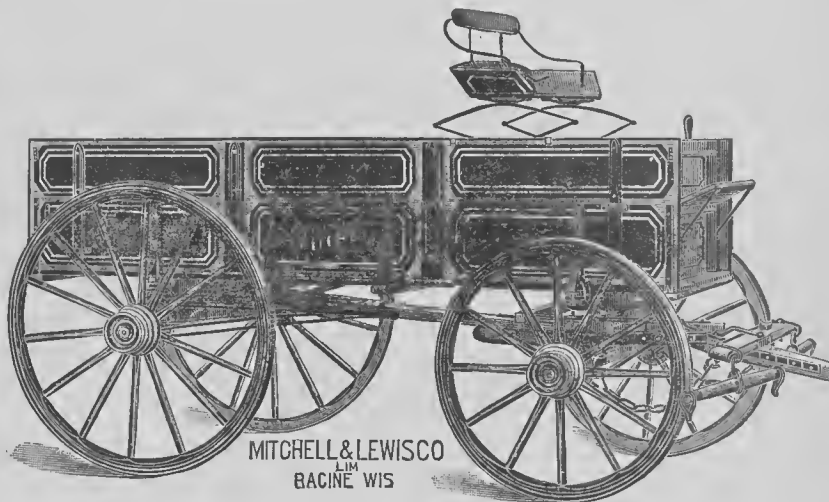
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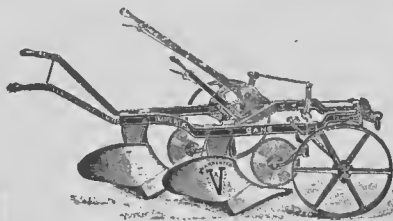
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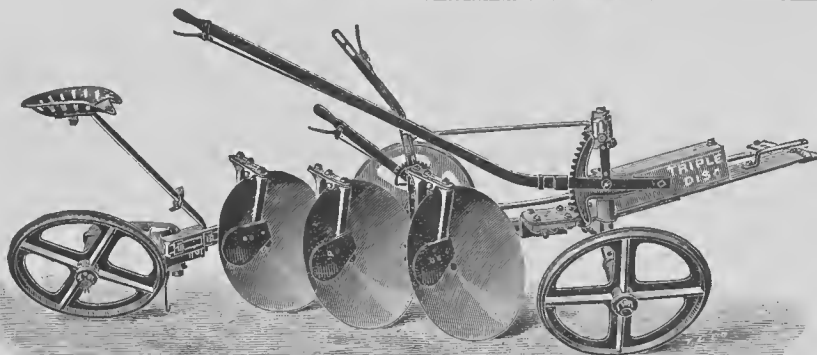
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